

AN INQUIRY
INTO THE
HOMŒOPATHIC PRACTICE
OF
MEDICINE.



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AN INQUIRY
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IN the observations with which I preface a detail of the investigation in which I have been engaged, for nearly a year and a half, into the practice of Homœopathy, it is not my purpose to explain the principles of that practice—to sketch the history of its discovery and progress—or to illustrate, by argument, the truths on which it is alleged to be founded. Probably a treatise in which ample space was devoted to each of these heads, would be requisite to create a lively interest in the subject; but if I succeed in merely rendering it doubtful, by the removal of certain misconceptions, whether Homœopathy is contemned, by the profession at large, on justifiable grounds, almost all that I seek to accomplish, both by this introduction, as well as by the narratives which follow, will be fulfilled. My own doubts were suggested, partly, by the information that the practice had been embraced by well-educated and intelligent men* in almost every country in Europe, as well as in America; and probably if others could be satisfied, likewise, that it is far from being entirely in the hands of persons either incapable of estimating its value, or defective in candour, they would not be insensible of similar suspicions. It is, therefore, with the hope of prov-

* For many able dissertations on the natural history of medicines, and their physiological action, German Homœopaths have particularly distinguished themselves. The student of the ordinary practice will find few, if any, other treatises on the properties of drugs entitled to rank on the same level with them in point of minute and accurate information.

ing that there is nothing in the doctrines or practice of Homœopathy to render it incredible that such should actually be the case, and of clearing the way for such influence as an admission so limited may be suited to produce, that I shall endeavour to show, that the preliminary objections to the practical study of Homœopathy have been much over-rated. When the great importance of the subject is seriously considered, it is surely not too much to expect that the inclining of a doubt, even, to the side of Homœopathy, from whatever source it may be derived, should be felt to have somewhat of the authority of duty, as well as to awaken a reasonable curiosity, in behalf of a deliberate examination into the justice of its claims. Other subjects, much nearer the marvellous and incredible, and not intrinsically more worthy of attention, have, on certainly not better external evidence than the practice of Homœopathy can refer to, excited general interest and inquiry; and I can ascribe the indifference of some, and the bitter opposition of others, to a practical investigation of the latter, only to the want of information, and the prevalence of numerous misconceptions which preclude the desire to be informed. In expressing these opinions, I make no charge against my professional brethren, which I do not admit to have been equally applicable to myself; and if I am not open to it now, I am far from claiming the credit due to superior sagacity. My attention was drawn more than that of others to the subject by accidental circumstances, such as probably few have been placed in to the same extent; and, among these, the most influential in inducing me to undertake the practical study of it were, the testimony of homœopathic physicians, whose integrity and judgment were worthy of confidence, and certain effects of the practice which had fallen under my notice. Some may have had inducements as considerable, to a like undertaking, presented to them, and yet have evaded their influence; and if I lay claim to any greater merit than they, it is that I have not thought so meanly of the capacity and honesty of others, and have paid less deference to the prejudices of those, however eminent they may be for such professional attainments as they have laboured to acquire, whose opinions on subjects of which they are ignorant are not entitled to respect.

It may be thought that, in accusing of ignorance the more eminent of those who are opposed to the practice of Homœopathy, I do injustice to some, at least, who have perused the works in which the principles of the art are unfolded, and

doctrinally enforced. But the ignorance to which I allude is not of the averments and rules which have been published on the subject, but of their title to be received as truths. There is, indeed, an abounding ignorance of the former kind; so that, I believe, comparatively few of the ordinary practitioners of medicine are accurately acquainted with even the elements of the homœopathic system.* Yet, if the knowledge which is necessary, as homœopathists (I think justly) maintain, to qualify one for judging of the merits of their system, be a *practical* knowledge—supposing the *testimony* of homœopathists to be disregarded—it matters little, in so far as the authority of those who oppose it is concerned, whether their ignorance be of the literary or experimental kind. If Hahnemann and his followers had professed to prove what they aver of their practice by reasoning alone, or by reasoning from facts previously acknowledged by the profession, they could not complain of an adverse decision resting on the exposure of such errors of logic, or misapplications of knowledge, as might be justly laid to their charge by those acquainted with their doctrines, as they do of a verdict against facts which are new, suggested by a foregone conclusion on the part of their judges, and uttered in defiance of an appeal to experimental evidence, which is disputed on no better ground than that it is not known to be true by those who will not submit it to the only competent test of its truth, and will not believe it on the testimony of those who have done so.

The opponents of Homœopathy do, indeed, defend their decision, by alleging that the so-called facts peculiar to the system of Hahnemann are so opposed to the universal experience of the ordinary practitioners, that an experimental examination of their claims is unnecessary. To be more specific,—the *opposition* which is alleged to exist between the facts of the old, and of the new practice, is admitted to belong to their posology, and it is asserted by the opponents of the latter to be impossible that its minute doses can exert any efficient operation, since the same substances, in general, which are employed by homœopathists, are administered in the common practice in doses almost incalculably larger, without producing those tremendous consequences which, it is presumed, they could not fail to do if the doses so much

* The following may serve as a specimen of this general absence of information :—"Who cannot but admire the expansive genius of Hahnemann, who discovered that the best cure for a disease is the influence which caused it?" *Principles of Medicine*, p. xxii. By Charles J. B. Williams, M.D., F.R.S.

less were capable of exerting any influence at all. There is, doubtless, in this statement, the semblance of a conclusive objection against the possibility of the "infinitesimal" doses being effective as remedies ; and did the proposal to employ them rest on an hypothetical conception of the requisites for advantageously adopting the *Homœopathic law* in practice, or did the reputed efficacy of them depend on the authority of one or two individuals, enjoying very little opportunity of ascertaining their powers, and little gifted with the capacity of observing with accuracy, or of persons justly liable to the suspicion of dishonesty, it might not be worthy of attention. But the time is long gone by for the rejection of the practice, on such grounds as these, by any but those who are wilfully ignorant, and heedless of the demands of common fairness, and liberal feeling. The continued opposition to Homœopathy on the part of those who will take the pains to learn the opportunities, intelligence, and respectability of many homœopathic practitioners, may still have debatable ground to stand upon ; but it cannot be on any defect in the character and circumstances of the latter, which renders them less entitled to credit than the other members of the profession. Nor will the discovery that what is hypothetical in the new system, (invented with the view of explaining the facts of its therapeutics,) is unsatisfactory, and some of the practical precepts of its founder manifestly absurd, appear adequate grounds of objection to the whole, in the opinion of those who are wise enough to regard imperfections as unavoidably incident to a sphere of science so obscure as therapeutics, and who, tutored by their own experience, are candid enough to make allowance for some erroneous statements connected with the difficult art of observation.

Knowing, as I do, the credibility of the evidence by which the asserted facts of Homœopathy are in general attested, and fully persuaded, by a practical examination of them, that they are generally true, the assumptions—for I conceive their supposed opposition to ordinary experience to include nothing else—on which they are held to be impossible, appear to me as but examples of the habit, common to men of all classes, of estimating the validity of what is new by its harmony, in some respects at least, with what was previously known or believed. We learn to regard the productions of those little enclosures in the domain of truth, within which we habitually think and act, as exhibiting the elements and principles, at least, of whatever is, or can be ; and it is rarely that we are able, without the evidence of the senses, to admit

the reality of aught that is without an analogue in our former knowledge or belief. As reasoning can do nothing towards establishing a principle in physics, when the *data* which are necessary, by way of axioms, are denied, and as testimony is generally estimated rather by its purport than its character, the ordinary vehicles of conviction, or of those doubts even which lead to experimental investigation, are, for the most part, of no service in hastening the reception of unprecedented discoveries. Like heat deprived of its property of radiation, if I may be allowed to use an imaginative illustration, they are made incapable of diffusing themselves around but by the process of communication by contiguity, and thus make their way slowly from man to man, as each accidentally witnesses more than his previous notions can explain away, or his prejudices entirely resist.

When it is maintained as a sufficient refutation of the asserted facts of Homœopathy, that they cannot be true because opposed to experience, it is both forgotten that the homœopaths are the only practitioners who have any actual experience on the subject, and several negatives are assumed, with a facility unjustifiable in a controversy on one side of which there are so many professional men who maintain an affirmative opposition, as the unequivocal dictate of experiment. It is assumed, *first*, that the minute doses cannot possibly be so prepared and administered as to be efficient, since the large doses of some active substances are not *necessarily* too powerful, even when adapted homœopathically; *secondly*, that there can be no hindrance in the form in which the large doses are administered, to their always acting too energetically, if the minute doses are capable of acting at all; *thirdly*, that there can be no remedial power in the minute doses of substances, prepared according to the directions of Hahnemann, which, in large quantities, without such preparation, are found to be inert; and, *fourthly*, that the minute doses of substances which in ordinary practice are employed antipathically, and allopathically, in large doses, cannot possibly have a remedial action in the minute doses, employed homœopathically, and prepared for use according to homœopathic rules. It is in this manner that the allegations of homœopaths are disposed of; it is by a series of assumptions which are confronted by a very large accumulation of alleged experimental proofs, capable of being safely tested by any practitioner who will examine them practically, that a method of curing diseases asserted, by hundreds of men who have followed it for years, to possess a most remarkable efficacy

compared with the ordinary practice, is held to be opposed to general experience, and is therefore despised and rejected.

As a necessary consequence of these various assumptions, the alleged success of the practice of Homœopathy, when it is not asserted to be a scandalous fiction, is regarded as a delusion, to which homœopathists expose themselves in consequence of their habitually mistaking inconsiderable ailments for serious diseases, and of their not making due allowance for the beneficent influences of time, repose, or imagination. To the imputation of fraud applied to homœopathic practitioners in general, I can hardly suppose that any countenance has been given but by the ungenerous and unmanly among their opponents. That there are no examples of deliberate misrepresentation in the statements of some homœopathists, it were perhaps too much to believe, seeing that deception is supposed to be not unknown in every human pursuit that affords a temptation to practise it. But it does not appear to be more chargeable against the disciples of the new, than of the old practice of medicine; and if any one find it difficult to suppose that many reported cures of diseases deemed, generally, incurable, (to take the most prominent of the asserted deceptions,) claimed for the former, can have been suggested but by the desire to deceive, they cannot find it easy to exempt from a similar accusation their colleagues of the ordinary school, who make pretensions to a similar success. The homœopathist who avers that he can cure consumption, for example, by his phosphorus, or his sepia (the objection to his doses being suspended, as irrelevant to the exact point at issue,) does not seem necessarily more open to the charge of deceit than the allopathist who publishes the triumphs of his chlorine, iodine, cod-oil, or naphtha. Most of the opponents of Homœopathy will probably give up the latter to the brand of quackery, in order to ensure a similar fate for his rival; but, in doing so, they effect no greater breach in the integrity of the new school than of their own, for the best authorities in the former, as in the latter, profess as yet the same views on the curability of the disease in question. In regard to the general charge of deception on the side of Homœopathy, a gratuitous accusation which would be a coarse method of opposing it, if it had but a single advocate, becomes alike incredible, and revolting, when uttered against a numerous class of professional men.

The other grounds on which the success of the homœopathic practice is discredited, are not so obviously objectionable; for no one who has been much engaged in the practice

of medicine can question the occasional liability of the physician to miscalculate the importance of the malady he endeavours to subdue ; and the error into which he is apt to fall when he ascribes all the favourable changes of disease to the potency of his remedies, for there is a considerable amount of difficulty in ascribing to treatment of any kind its true value, owing to the imperfect knowledge we possess of the natural history of diseases—of the course and issue which may naturally distinguish them when not interfered with by treatment. But while a fair allowance is made for liabilities to mistake, and difficulties, of the kind in question, I think it may be justly doubted by the candid and unprejudiced inquirer, who is aware of the extent to which Homœopathy has long been practised, whether the inference which has been drawn from these circumstances is entitled to the importance which has been attached to it. It is not possible that the many homœopathic physicians who have, for a long period, enjoyed a large amount of general practice, should not have encountered a number of acute and dangerous diseases sufficient to have put the efficacy of their treatment to the proof. A considerable proportion of their patients is, indeed, furnished from among those who have laboured under chronic ailments, which the customary treatment had been unable to remove ; and it is therefore supposed by their opponents that their practice is almost exclusively confined to disorders that may yield to time, and regimen, and faith, somewhat strangely considered to be, under the presidency of the homœopathist, the proper remedies for diseases which, in the ordinary practice, are apparently deemed fitting subjects for the most elaborate prescriptions. But, in every country where Homœopathy is established, its practitioners engross no small amount of employment as family physicians ; are engaged in attendance on dispensaries, and, in some countries, on public hospitals ; and it would be by a singular fortune that they should escape the necessity of encountering those visitations of acute and dangerous diseases by which the families of mankind in general, and medical institutions, are apt to be invaded. It needs but a very little reflection to be enabled to perceive the absurdity of presuming such to be their lot ; and what common sense can so easily suggest is amply corroborated by the published records of homœopathic practice. Dr. Fleischmann, of the Homœopathic Hospital of Vienna (maintained by the Austrian Government), has lately given to the public a statistical report of the diseases treated in that institution since its foundation in 1832 ; and among

them we find no less than 300 cases of acute pneumonia, 105 of peritonitis, 224 of pleurisy, 29 of endocarditis and pericarditis.* The question, of course, remains, Were the affections included under these several designations actually what they are said to have been? The doubt, suggested by the remarkable success which is said to have attended his practice, impeaches either the integrity or the capacity of the reporter; and those who have made up their minds to disbelieve the energy of homœopathic remedies will probably adhere to the one alternative or the other, regardless of what may be said of the unreasonableness of either; and, perhaps, there is no one, personally ignorant of the practice, who will not endeavour to find some other way of accounting for what is averred concerning the success of that treatment, than that the statements concerning it are unquestionably accurate.

It may be freely admitted by the most determined homœopathist, that Dr. Fleischmann may have committed the average number of mistakes in his diagnosis, without the vast superiority of his success being materially affected; and if some very incredulous reader should demand a much larger concession to the discredit of the practitioner—so much, for example, as an error of diagnosis in one half of his alleged recoveries (which will surely be enough, considering the ease with which those affections are commonly distinguished by mere novices in the art of diagnosis,) there would remain, notwithstanding, an average mortality considerably less than in the ordinary practice. Then, if it be maintained that this amount of success was due to time, diet, and imagination, or was merely tantamount to what unaided nature accomplishes in those acute diseases, to what account is the success of the ordinary practice to be placed? The results, after conceding so largely to the allegation of mistake on the part of Dr. Fleischmann, and giving full credit for unimpeachable accuracy to the experience which is contrasted with his, are still in favor of Homœopathy; and if the homœopathic have been merely a negative practice, what is the advantage of the treatment usually esteemed so necessary and so potent? Those who hold that the recoveries under the ordinary treatment have, in any measure, been due to it, must entertain a very preposterous estimate of the curative powers of the expectant method, allied to a lively imagination, or must admit the agency of some unaccountable influence in the homœopathic remedies. And those who maintain that the results which have followed the employment of these reme-

* See Appendix.

dies are no more than the remedial efforts of nature are capable of yielding, cannot avoid the predicament of conceding, that the severe measures of the ordinary practice might have been dispensed with. The only course, in this state of the question, that is presented to the latter, if conscientiously desirous not unnecessarily to enfeeble their patients, is, to lay aside the ordinary remedies, and to trust every thing to nature,—and the only alternatives open to the former are, either a course similar to this, or an experimental examination of the asserted virtues of the homœopathic remedies.

It is to the latter alternative only that oral testimony, and the labours of authors, can be reasonably expected to lead such members of the profession as may give the subject a portion of their regard; and I feel assured, that the principal reason why so few of them in this country have yet attempted to investigate the new method, practically, is, that but a small number of them are aware of what homœopaths have produced of statistical details in evidence of the superiority of their treatment. The opponents of the system are not asked to believe, in the first instance; they are invited, or challenged, to examine for themselves; and the means of doing so, with as little effort and inconvenience as can well be expected in an inquiry of the kind, are amply and plainly laid before them. Yet, to engage in the study of it, in this way, would appear to be regarded as a most forbidding enterprise—apart altogether from the supposed absurdity of the system; for not a few who have come the length of declaring that they are by no means bigoted, are open to conviction, and so forth, stop on the very verge of the new region of which they would fain know something more, demanding dialectic proofs of this matter and of that, as if physical facts must be demonstrable like a proposition in Euclid, rather than examine with their own eyes, and judge, with self-relying manliness, for themselves; and some, who are not averse to the study of the subject, and see no *a priori* objection to the system, will not so much as look in the direction of an experimental inquiry, but stubbornly advert to this hypothesis and the other, in the vain conviction that the marrow of the matter must lie in them;—that if the facts can be accounted for, they may be true, and that if they cannot, they must be false. Anything but inquiry, in the only way in which inquiry, as homœopaths tell them incessantly, can lead to any definite and just conclusion, they appear ready to undertake. From which it would seem as if some great danger, in a practical inquiry, were feared.

either to the persons subjected to experiment, or to the inquirer.

There need be no apprehension in regard to the former, since there are many examples of disease, as every one knows, on which the trial might be made with the utmost safety, even if the practice were utterly inert, and its opponents do not assert it to be more. But it must be allowed to be otherwise with the inquirer himself,—he has some ground for apprehension from the unceasing obloquy with which too many members of the profession endeavour to injure the character of such as dissent from their prejudices on the subject. That the dread of suffering from persecution of this sort has deterred some from an experimental examination of Homœopathy, I have the best grounds for believing; they fear to risk the loss of their present practice, and the good opinion of their professional friends, for the sake of an inquiry which may end in disappointment. Having felt, and for a little been restrained by the same apprehensions, I have no inclination to blame those who are still under their influence; but I may be permitted to remind them, that the public are too familiar with the contentions of medical men, to attach much importance to the censure of avowed opponents; and to say that, if I may judge from my own observation, they will not, by honestly and manfully following the suggestions of a sense of duty, forfeit the esteem of any whose personal worth would make the withdrawal of their friendship a loss.

It has been said, that one or two practitioners in this country have secretly tested Homœopathy, and found it to be false. The fact of their having perceived no insurmountable objection to that method of examining it, in the alleged *a priori* proofs of its absurdity, is honorable to their discernment; and it is to be regretted, for their own sakes, that they have not given their experience to the public—the more especially that M. Andral, the most eminent of European physicians, while he deserves credit for an equal acuteness, has published, or permitted to be published, as the evidences of a similar result, a series of experiments, so planned and conducted, as to cast on all such investigations withheld from the light, the suspicion of ignorance and error.* The circumstance, however, that a few among our countrymen,

* See the British Journal of Homœopathy, for a very clear and conclusive exposure of M. Andral's ridiculous experiments, by my intelligent friend Dr. Irvine of Leeds.

previously engaged in the ordinary practice, have begun to look experimentally into the subject, encourages the hope that Homœopathy will, at no distant date, cease to be combated among us by unjust and frivolous objections, and will have its merits fairly determined by the ordeal to which it appeals, and which alone can put an end to the controversy. And it ought to conduce not a little to this desirable issue, by neutralising the contempt of those who deem the inquiry beneath the dignity of their station and wisdom, that a pathologist so distinguished as Andral did not esteem himself entitled to reject the system, without a practical trial of it.

While I repeat that experiment, and experiment only, can teach one to decide what amount of credit is due to the statements of Hahnemann and his followers, regarding the value of the practice of Homœopathy, and leave untouched a number of topics that have been uselessly dragged into the discussion of its claims, there is one objection, in addition to those already adverted to, which, from the specious complacency with which it is urged, and from the misapprehensions which lend it the appearance of solidity, demands a few words of explanation. I allude to the pathological argument against Homœopathy—an argument a little difficult to deal with, briefly, only on account of the diversity of forms which it has been made to assume, in accordance with the various measures of intelligence possessed by those who make use of it. Thus, by some, very manifestly not much accustomed, or not very able, to ascribe precepts to their true foundation, the belief is entertained that the rules which are laid down in the ordinary practice of the present day, for the treatment of diseases, have sprung from a certain amount of acquaintance with the essential nature of the states of the body in disease; in other words, with the nature of those primary departures of the living substance—its powers and properties—from the platform of health, which constitute the proximate causes of morbid effects,—whether what are strictly called symptoms, or such as are witnessed in alterations of the textures or fluids—that become sensible as the characters of disease. No doubt, so precise and intimate a knowledge of disease as this, with a similar amount of information on the exact manner and degree in which medicines affect the vital properties of the organ at fault—which, by the way, is also supposed by some to be the case—would compose a very perfect and effectual foundation of practice; and it is no wonder that those who are simple enough to believe that any such knowledge exists, should regard with indignant contempt, a prac-

tical formula that aspires to supplant it. The opinion, however, is so utterly groundless, that I need do little else than ask those who entertain it, to consider whether they can point to a single instance in which a knowledge so profound of the mysteries of vitality has been acquired, either, as to the nature, or the degree, of that alteration of the vital principle (if there be one,) or the innervation, irritability, organic sensibility, or by whatever other name that which confers the distinction between living and dead matter is known. While they make the attempt, I would caution them against being misled by the metaphorical terms—originally, indeed, employed to express the conception of theorists respecting certain proximate causes, but now retained mainly for convenience—with which even practical works are apt to abound. Irritation, torpor, want of tone, and so forth, may answer well enough, perhaps as well as any other terms, to designate an unknown something, which must be represented in the detail of a process, or the unfolding of a method, when we desire to proceed in what is termed the rational way of practice; but it is a mere delusion to fancy that they are entitled to be considered as expressing any actual knowledge of what that something is. The very dissensions that prevail on all such speculations in pathology, are of themselves enough to shew, that nothing can be said to be actually known on that difficult part of the science; and I may add, that these same dissensions, prevailing as they do among those who employ the same means of treatment, not less than among those who are opposed in such matters, prove also of what little consequence to practice are the notions entertained respecting proximate causes. There may be some advantage in a conventional employment of terms, whatever may have been the notions which had originally suggested them, which serve to represent, and are understood to mean, certain phenomena or appearances, while there is no necessity implied of viewing the hypothesis involved in these terms as well founded, or worthy of being trusted as the foundation of practical principles.

Such I conceive to be the actual relation in which the language of pathological speculation stands to the practice of medicine in these times. The principles of that practice are no more than precepts derived from the maximum of the happier effects of the treatment of those groups of phenomena, and sensible conditions, which are denominated diseases; and they certainly are not deduced from a *knowledge* of anything beyond these phenomena, or higher than that experi-

ence. It is true, indeed, that some of the expedients the most valued in the ordinary practice have been due to hypotheses, and theories, relating to subjects beyond the sphere of observation, and which aspired to be deemed a revelation of the most secret operations of living matter ; yet I believe it will scarcely be considered injustice to those ambitious attempts to assert, that the practical measures they have suggested have outlived the estimation with which they were themselves regarded, in reality on the ground of the experience which has proved their utility, and not in consequence of any sanction they have received from pathological and therapeutical speculations of a new and more satisfactory kind. I am far from calling in question (and I think it a blemish on the writings of Hahnemann, that he has done so in so exclusive a spirit) the advantages of hypotheses, not altogether arbitrary, in guiding the inquiries and experiments of the scientific observer. They have their legitimate uses ; but among these are assuredly not to be classed the furnishing of a basis for practical principles, in a pursuit more especially, where practical errors are apt to be fraught with so much, and such serious, evil. Nor are they so esteemed by intelligent practitioners of medicine ; for so truly are the principles of the ordinary practice (such as they are) now based on experience, that no one can doubt that any attempt to prescribe other rules of treatment in harmony with some new, and apparently more rational, hypothesis in pathology, would utterly fail in superseding the means already ascertained to be in some measure, or occasionally, useful, and would succeed in reference to the many maladies not yet capable of being satisfactorily treated by appliances previously in use, only to the extent of procuring the test of experiment, in order to determine the practical value of the new suggestion, irrespective altogether of the merits of the speculation which had given it birth. Let the phraseology in which the precepts of the ordinary practice are conveyed be ever so much tinged with the hue of hypothesis, no physician of ordinary capacity can fail to perceive that, under the specious appearance of a *rational* system, there lurks as the only source of what strength it possesses, and of the attitude it assumes in reference to disease, a framework of virtual empiricism—like the skeleton of wood and iron in the clay-model of the sculptor. While all this is as in the circumstances it should be, it affords a proof of the error committed by those who suppose the principles of their professional procedure to be rational inferences from a knowledge

of the *primæ causæ* of disease. At the same time, those who have penetration enough to understand (and doubtless there are many who have) the true state of the case, will readily discover in it, not an objection to Homœopathy, as those who view the subject in the mistaken light alluded to above fancy themselves to do, but certainly a protection against the most considerable part of that condemnation which Hahnemann pronounced against the speculative physicians of his time.

Another form in which the pathological argument against Homœopathy is frequently advanced is, that, in prescribing, by the guidance of symptoms, regardless of the seat and nature of the disorder to be cured, the homœopathist is in danger of overlooking conditions of the most serious kind, and, consequently, that his remedies, even granting them to possess the powers he ascribes to them in removing the symptoms of a disease, leave behind, untouched or uncured, the evil from which these symptoms proceed. This objection is quite as visionary as the former, and admits of a full and satisfactory refutation. In the first place, it is not true that the homœopathist overlooks the nature and seat of any disease, in so far as the nature and seat of a disease are capable of being ascertained. In order to render this fact the clearer, it is necessary to define the sense in which the phrase, "nature of a disease," is used. If it be meant to indicate the intimate alteration of the "vital properties" of the part which is diseased, it is quite true that the homœopathic physician considers it worthy of no consideration in the selection of his remedies; and in doing so, there is no essential difference between his procedure and that of other practical physicians of the present day, as I have already endeavoured to show. But if it be employed in reference to such conditions as are conventionally known by the name of inflammation, of congestion, of spasm, of hypertrophy, and so forth; or to some morbid agent, capable of being chemically, or otherwise detected, present in the blood, or viscera, then he neither overlooks the nature of a disease, either external or internal, nor is he so unwise as to esteem it of little moment to his treatment. The "nature of a disease," in this sense, constitutes, in his estimation, a portion of that picture of sensible effects (imperfectly expressed by the term symptoms) which result usually from the secret, and, as he thinks, inscrutable, condition of the body, which is their proximate cause. When the phenomena and conditions which immediately distinguish them are plainly visible to

his eyes, it will be readily admitted that he can hardly overlook their character ; but it is supposed to be quite otherwise, and to him a matter of indifference, when a group of conditions, composing a malady of the same nature, exists in some internal organ, and, consequently, cannot be seen. This is altogether a misconception, which a very moderate acquaintance with the practice of Homœopathy would suffice to dispel.

The study of morbid anatomy, and of diagnosis, in many instances, enables the physician to determine, without seeing them, the existence, in an internal organ, of an assemblage of conditions essentially the same as those which are often witnessed in external parts by the eye ; and if the latter be of any consequence to him in guiding his practice, it would be absurd to suppose that the circumstance of these conditions existing in a part unseen, would deprive them of importance, or render the methods by which they can be ascertained to exist of no practical value. If redness, swelling, and effusion, are additions to the pain and heat of erysipelas, highly important in prescribing, how can it be otherwise with the like conditions of the parts concerned in inflammation of the lungs, or of the bowels ? There are indications by which those states of the viscera may be almost as accurately ascertained to exist as if they were seen by the eye ; and of these the homœopathist is quite as cognisant as the ordinary physician, and holds them in certainly not less estimation. They occur occasionally among the number of those pathogenetic effects of medicinal substances on which his practice is, for the most part, founded ; and as they constitute the most important part of these effects, the ascertaining of their presence, by whatever means, is of the utmost consequence to the proper selection of his remedy. It may be that they are so situated that they cannot be known to exist—the more characteristic symptoms by which they are mediately discovered, in general, may be owing to some peculiarity, absent or undecided ; and he is left to the guidance of the less important phenomena of the disorder—such as are, in some measure, common to it and several others. In that event the seat, and, perhaps, the nature of the disorder, may be overlooked ; but is this a risk, or a dilemma, peculiar to the practice of Homœopathy ? No candid and intelligent practitioner of the common school can aver that it is ; and, being conversant, in some measure, with both, I am satisfied that it is not so frequent a source of perplexity in the new practice as in the old. When the

symptoms of an internal malady are so fully developed that they leave no doubt of the physical condition and phenomena present in the part affected, the homœopathist is under no greater necessity than another practitioner of restraining his mind from adverting to these conditions and phenomena, and is not prevented from improving his experience in practice by noting the effects of his remedies on them, as disclosed by the changes in the signs and symptoms by which these effects can be ascertained. When Hahnemann ridicules the endeavour to determine the nature of internal diseases, his reference is very plainly not to effects which are, under any circumstances, capable of being determined by the senses, but to those which can be subjects only of fruitless conjecture: and that his followers do not construe his doctrines in another sense, and see nothing in Homœopathy that lessens the importance of morbid anatomy, or of any of the appliances for the diagnosis of internal maladies, is sufficiently evident from the attention they have bestowed and are daily bestowing, on the study of the traces of disease left in the dead body by poisons, as additional means of discovering what tissues and organs are specially acted on by these poisons, and, in the sense already explained, what is the nature also of their action. A knowledge of this department of morbid anatomy would be useless to them in practice, if they were not, likewise, conversant with the various methods by which affections of different tissues and organs are distinguishable, and the nature and sensible characters, of those affections determined. Morbid anatomy and diagnosis, therefore, in all their details, are avowedly regarded by intelligent homœopathists as of the utmost consequence to the improvement of their system of practice; and I may add, what has been very forcibly impressed on myself by the study of that system, that both are acquiring an importance, and value, in connection with it, which promise eventually to render them of much greater interest in practice than they have attained, or are likely ever to attain, as subsidiary to the ordinary treatment of diseases. Dealing, as the Homœopathist practically does, with remedies, whose operation is specific, in the sense of acting directly and peculiarly on individual parts of the body, the minutest acquaintance with disease that can be acquired—with its anatomical changes and physiological phenomena—is necessary to the precision of his treatment. That treatment, in every case, is founded on the closest similarity that can be established between the pathogenetic effects of the substance he

employs, and the conditions and phenomena of the disease he purposes to remove; and it would be an obvious imperfection in his procedure if he omitted to take into consideration such circumstances, in either, as should enable him to make his adaptation as accurate as possible. In many instances he is left to select his remedies by the guidance of symptoms of which it may be difficult, or impossible, to say to what particular organ, or condition of its tissues, they are attributable. In such circumstances, it is usual with many ordinary practitioners to form a hypothetical opinion of the seat and nature of the disorder, and to prescribe such remedies as are commonly held to produce effects which they deem necessary to the removal of the evil they suppose to exist. On many examples of this sort morbid anatomy has hitherto thrown no satisfactory light; and not a few of them are generally acknowledged to possess nothing that the anatomist, or chemist, can ever hope to discover. To this class belong the greater number of the disorders of the adult,—pains and unusual sensations, that often embitter existence; many of the affections termed bilious and dyspeptic; and in short, what are known by the general name of functional disorders, in whatever part of the body they occur. The homœopathist does not think it necessary or right to conjecture, in the first instance, what is the seat and nature of such affections. The accurate coaptation of pathogenetic with pathological *hypotheses* of any kind, forms no part of his system, but only of pathogenetic with pathological *phenomena*. This is the rule of his *practice*; and if he take care to render due deference to it, he may thereafter form what hypothesis he pleases of the obscure disorder for which his services have been claimed, and even attempt to picture to himself the secret process by which his remedies elicit their effects. To the custom of the ordinary practitioner, adverted to above, much of Hahnemann's reflections against pathology, and the employment of hypothetical notions as the guides to practice, is due. These animadversions may have been abundantly merited at the time he formed his views of the ordinary school, but I question very much whether they can now be uttered with equal truth; for I sincerely believe that the hypothetical conceptions of the nature, and seat, of the unknown condition from which the symptoms in question proceed, do not now hold that place in the estimation of practical physicians, in general, which, judging from their language only, one might be tempted to suppose. It is my conviction that, in respect to this department of pathological obscurity, the same remarks

are applicable as to that already commented on; in a word, that how much soever the phraseology of hypothesis may be assumed in respect to it, the practice is now, with many at least, empirical, and *really* directed by the symptoms that are present.

Lastly, In reference to the pathological argument, the homœopathist replies to the assertion, that though his medicines should remove the symptoms of a disease, they leave the disease itself uncured, that those who seriously use this form of speech can scarcely have considered, or at least do not understand, what they say. He holds it to be the most satisfactory issue of medical treatment, that all the perceptible phenomena of disease have disappeared under its use, and he avows that he can see no other criterion than that, by which the cure of a disease admits of being ascertained. At the same time, he is not ignorant that important and incurable maladies do sometimes occur, without any sign or symptom of their existence being present, down to an advanced period of their progress, or even to the date of their fatal termination. But of such, he conceives the ordinary practitioner to have no other means of knowing the existence, than he. It appears unnecessary to advert further to an objection, the absurdity of which must be obvious to every intelligent mind.

These are the only pathological arguments against the homœopathic system that seem of consequence enough to be referred to; for that which is suggested by an enumeration of the intense phenomena of some dangerous diseases, which the homœopathist professes himself capable of curing as readily, or more so, than the ordinary practitioner, is but denying the possibility of his curing the several particulars of a disease, already averred in the common and arbitrary denial of his capacity to cure the disease as a whole,—a negative which may be felt strongly as a conviction, but can scarcely aspire to the respectability of an argument.

I would not quit this subject without expressing my fear that, by some of the practitioners of Homœopathy, there is much less attention paid to the study of morbid anatomy, and of the nicer means of distinguishing internal diseases, and indeed of pathology in general, than the importance of them demands. It is to this neglect that not a few of the occasions of incredulity among the less bigoted, and of sneering among the determined, opponents of their system, must be attributed. In the present position of the system, and as a consequence of the general ignorance of it among the professional public, its reputation and progress are dependent, in some

measure, upon the character and conduct of even its humblest practitioners. The mistakes and misstatements of a few individuals are charged against the system they practise; and, though this is not strictly just and fair, it is hardly a matter for surprise, that the reported cures of cancerous tumours, strangulated herniæ, pulmonary consumptions, and such like maladies,—commonly esteemed incurable by medicines—by homœopathic physicians, whose conduct as practitioners in the same locality with themselves, is the chief means of attracting the notice of others to the system, should fill them with aversion against it, as a miserable delusion. It is true that a large proportion of those who practise the ordinary method, are as little attentive to such acquisitions, and as incapable of accurately distinguishing the more obscure internal disorders, as those to whom I advert;—but, then, they are prudent enough in general, not to profess themselves able to remove maladies admitted by the profession at large, who practise as they do, to be incurable by any medicinal substances, and are not therefore liable to such errors as the others are, owing to an excessive confidence in remedies, the limits of whose efficiency are not yet ascertained.

That homœopathic treatment can often palliate the sufferings which incurable organic and other diseases occasion, I entertain no doubt; and I suspect that palliations, and temporary suspensions, of such sufferings, have not been always duly distinguished from actual cures. In the case of consumption, for example, I have no difficulty in admitting that sometimes that treatment succeeds as well, or better, than the ordinary means in allaying troublesome attendants of the malady, and that a temporary suspension of the physiological symptoms, an apparent restoration to tolerable health, and all but the removal of the tubercular deposit in the lungs, and the liability to relapse, may follow the use of homœopathic remedies. In such circumstances, without the information that may be acquired by auscultation and percussion, and a knowledge of the natural history of consumption, the practitioner is apt to believe that he has effected a complete and permanent cure. An error of this kind may be committed by any one who is practically ignorant of the methods of physical diagnosis, and little acquainted with the ordinary course of the disease; but that it is not universal among homœopaths, is sufficiently attested by the statistics of the Vienna Homœopathic Hospital, in which, of 98 consumptives admitted for treatment, not one is said to have been cured.

It would be premature in me to express an opinion of the

extent to which Homœopathy admits of being practised with advantage, or how far it is necessary still to have recourse to the ordinary means. From what experience has taught me of its operation in disorders curable by any medical treatment, I do not hesitate to say, that I feel bound to give it a decided preference over the ordinary practice; and in those curable disorders in which I have not hitherto had an opportunity of employing it, the correspondence of the results I have witnessed, with what the practical works on Homœopathy declare to be the consequence of the employment of homœopathic remedies, leads me to anticipate with confidence practical advantages of the like nature. In a word, I am satisfied that Homœopathy, in its full technical meaning, is substantiated, by an adequate experience, as a natural truth, having the full amount of generality possessed by any other general law, in reference to the particulars over which, when rightly interpreted, it lays claims to that character. That interpretation, I conceive, amounts to this,—that in all disorders of the living body, consisting of a derangement of the vital conditions of any of its parts, and of the immediate consequences of that derangement, the employment of minute doses of remedies, capable, in larger quantities, of generating a similar derangement in a healthy body, is adequate to the cure of such disorders. In asserting this, I would not be understood as affirming, and it does not follow from what has been said, that every individual example of disease belonging to the class specified above, is capable of being cured by the homœopathic physician. There is a great difference between the existence, simply, of a relation between medicinal substances and diseases, constituting a general homœopathic law, and the ability of men to put the requirements of that relation, as a means of cure, into practical operation. All the terms demanded for such operation in individual cases, we may often be incapable of determining with the necessary precision, at the same time that an amount of experimental evidence, sufficiently exact and significant, may be acquired, within the limits that circumscribe the practical sagacity of all men, to leave no doubt of the existence of a principle, universal in its aptitudes of action in the circumstances specified. It is discovered at so many points, is worked successfully in so many different circumstances, and always discloses characters so easily identified, that it is the most reasonable inference conceivable, that, where we have not been able to avail ourselves of it, the defect lies, not in the fitness and energy of the principle itself,

but in us, who know not how to take advantage of all its powers.

That there are disorders which do not come within the remedial, or even palliative, powers of the homœopathic law, I have no doubt; and I feel bound to express my conviction that there are circumstances in which it ought to give way to other means. Medicines, employed homœopathically, operate simply by restoring to their natural healthy state the vital conditions of the parts suffering from a derangement of them, and which have not yet undergone a complete structural change. But there are diseases in which such structural change has occurred as to render the organ affected anatomically and physiologically different, to a very material degree, from what it originally was; so much of its natural texture may be destroyed, or permanently unfitted for its proper action, that the healthy amount of functional activity in what remains is insufficient for the demands of the economy, and an exaggerated action, such as homœopathic remedies do not produce, may be necessary to palliate the evils consequent on the change. An example may be adduced in Bright's disease of the kidneys, in its more advanced stages, in which the operation of diuretics is required to remove, for the time, dropsical effusions, and the urea accumulated in the blood. There are mechanical conditions of disease, also, which sometimes threaten immediate mischief of the most serious kind, and which no physician, to whatever school he belongs, can safely attempt to obviate, by the slow operation of medicines and diet, but should speedily avert by mechanical means. The case of threatened apoplexy, from excess either in the whole sum of the blood or in its globules, or from disease of the heart, is an instance in point; and as it does not affect the general credit of the medicines of the ordinary practitioner, that they cannot ward off the danger so speedily as bloodletting can do, no more should it the medicines of the homœopathist, that he is compelled to employ the same mechanical expedient. In these, and a few similar, instances, the effects are not curative, but temporary and palliative; and though all organic maladies were found to be beyond the palliative operation of the homœopathic remedies, and though mechanical evils or dangers can be speedily obviated only by mechanical means, an abundant scope for the employment of those remedies would remain in the diseases which are of a different class, and in which the average success of the ordinary method is cer-

tainly far from being so great as to justify the physician in being satisfied with it.

I would earnestly urge those who are really anxious to extend their usefulness as physicians, to suspend their decision on the claims of this practice until they qualify themselves to judge in the only way by which they can do so—a practical examination of them. It is in vain that they attempt to oppose the system by commenting on the flaws in the hypothesis formed to explain it,—the incidents which are said by its founder to have led him to the discovery of what is peculiar in it,—or the alleged blunders of its practitioners. There is no hypothesis in Homœopathy that is of the smallest consequence to the practice of it: the question now is, not whether it originated in a mere speculation, or in an induction of facts; but whether it be, as actually employed in the treatment of disease, a valuable acquisition to the practice of medicine: and it is of as little consequence to the fundamental importance of the system, that its practitioners should be chargeable with occasional errors of diagnosis, as great, or greater than those which are every day committed by others, as the errors of the latter are to the usages of the ordinary practice.

I am far from believing the usual expedients of medical practice to be fairly open to the sweeping condemnation bestowed on them by Hahnemann, or that they are not worthy of more confidence than many who employ are disposed to attach to them. The value of Homœopathy is, indeed, known only by comparison—it has its failures and disappointments; and tasks the perseverance, at times, of both physician and patient; but its superior efficacy in most chronic diseases, and the greater promptitude and success of its results in the acute, do not need to be set off by an undue depreciation of any other practice; and I can account for the low estimate entertained by Hahnemann of the latter only by supposing that, among his countrymen half a century ago, when his opinion of it was formed, the practice must have been worse, and the manner in which it was attempted to be usefully extended, more objectionable, than either are in this country at present. If any are still so prejudiced against the ordinary practice, as to deny its possession of many palliative, and not a few, curative expedients, which render it, with all its imperfections, of eminent service to mankind, when administered with discrimination and ability, I must avow my hearty dissent from their opinion; and, in saying

so, I do not avert to the approbation of the ordinary practice, thus materially restricted, as exclusively that of homœopathists; nay, it consists with my knowledge that many, and some of them occupying a high station in the profession, who are opposed to Homœopathy, entertain as little respect for almost all but a few of the common remedies for acute diseases, as Hahnemann or any of his followers have ever expressed; and considerably less than some practitioners of Homœopathy do. I think it proper to state these circumstances, lest any one should suppose, that, in maintaining the merits of the new practice, those who do so necessarily, or universally, condemn the other as valueless, and demand of those on whom they urge an examination of what they hold to be a better method, the concession that their former treatment of diseases had been, for the most part, injurious or useless. Something like a demand of this kind appears too prominently in the writings of Hahnemann, and unfortunately, I conceive, for a favourable hearing of the doctrines peculiar to his system. For new precepts, when associated with even irrelevant errors, which can be readily discovered, are naturally suspected to be erroneous themselves.*

Deprived of the means of publicly testing the practice I desire to investigate, and fully aware of the difficulty of collecting in private the sort of evidence that would satisfy others of its merits, however decisive it might appear to myself, I wish it to be understood that the utmost I claim for the details contained in this volume is the admission, that they exhibit enough to solicit, if not to demand, on the part of the profession at large, a practical examination of the system to which they relate. To my mind, these details carry the conviction, that the practice of Homœopathy is eminently suited for the treatment of diseases usually esteemed curable, or controllable by the action of medicinal substances; but I am far from anticipating that they will carry the same conviction to the minds of others. Apart from the apprehension that particulars may have been omitted or overlooked,

* Such, at least, is the case with the bulk of men; but it is surely not too much to require of the more learned and thoughtful, that they should, in regard to the somewhat exclusive opinions of Hahnemann in favour of his own system, exercise some of that moderation and liberality which the following just observations of a very competent judge in such matters is fitted to suggest:—"It is natural, and almost unavoidable, to one who hath made an important discovery in philosophy, to carry it a little beyond its sphere, and to apply it to the resolution of phenomena which do not fall within its province."—THOMAS REID.

which would go far to account for the seemingly beneficial action of the medicines, when they have been employed with success, on other grounds than the admission of their real efficiency, there is the remedial agency of imagination, with its ill-defined, or, as it would appear to be esteemed of late, almost boundless, operation, and the not less arbitrary notions of accident, to interfere with the recognition of cause and effect in the administration of the medicines, and the favourable changes which have followed it; while, besides, the mere narration of events is much less calculated to awaken convictions of their importance, and of the significance of their course, than personal knowledge is fitted to do. To many it may also appear, that the proportion of instances in which favourable changes have followed the employment of the remedies is not such as to justify the conclusion, that truly *remedial* effects were produced in the cases which improved, or recovered under their use. I do not profess myself able to meet these sources of scepticism, individually, so as entirely to obviate them; but I think their influence on the judgment of those, at least, who have been extensively engaged in the ordinary practice, may be weakened by a candid comparison of the average results of their customary treatment with the proportion, and degree, of success or advantage which attended the homœopathic treatment in the subjoined cases. To those who have had little experience in practice, I should appeal in vain for a decision that would be entitled to deference, on whatever side it might be found, although many of the most zealous opponents of Homœopathy belong to their number. They have yet to learn the wide difference between precepts as they appear in medical dissertations, from which their faith and knowledge are principally derived, and the amount of success which attends the application of these precepts to practice. I can hardly conceive, that those who are better entitled to judge will find it difficult to admit, on the supposition that the cases have been exactly as related, that there has been a proportion of success among them with which they would have been fully satisfied, as the result of the ordinary means. But whether they admit this or not, for my own part, I have no difficulty or hesitation in declaring, that the result of the treatment in these cases, as a whole, has been decidedly superior to what I have ever witnessed in my previous experience;—of which I may be permitted to say, that it has been neither inconsiderable, nor, in so far as I have learned, different from that of others who enjoyed the same advantages. At the same time,

in the estimation of those even who may make the admission in question, the success may not be thought such as to place it at once beyond all doubt that the remedies employed are entitled to the credit of the results; and it will remain for every one to determine for himself, whether the latter can, or cannot, be otherwise accounted for. If it be granted that they are as considerable, to claim no more on their behalf, as usually follow the ordinary practice, no one who cares for the reputation of the latter will readily ascribe them to chance; or, if he do, it will be but fair to ask him by what name casual and unexpected phenomena should be designated, if the name of accident be applied to those which are consistent with the general observation of those who have any experience on the subject to which they belong, and, in consequence, are commonly anticipated. To such as may choose to ascribe them to the power of imagination, I would suggest the application of the following tests, by which the influence of that faculty may be determined:—

1st, Whether there is any reasonable ground for supposing that imagination, when apparently in the fullest exercise, is really capable of producing such effects as are here recorded.

2d, Whether its remedial agency survives disappointment, or gains force by the protracted and occasionally adverse course of events.

3d, Whether it prefers acting in connection with one medicine rather than with another; whether it operates on children as well as on adults; on persons of all classes, and both sexes, alike; on those who are capable of knowing the difference between the old practice and the new, as well as those who are not; and, finally, on those who submit with reluctance, at the instance of friends, to a treatment which they despise, as well as on those who are disposed to anticipate the most favourable consequences from its use.

While I should consider it the most reasonable conclusion that the treatment, were it fifty times more extraordinary, must have been the cause of so considerable an amount of advantage as followed it in these cases, than that it could have resulted from imagination, in circumstances so generally inimical to the action of that faculty, I do not question the competency of the latter to produce some of the effects which appear in the narratives. Yet I venture to affirm, that the force of imagination in disease generally preponderates much in favour of the common practice, in which there is always something to appeal to the senses of the patient, and to set his mind to work, in accordance with the

almost universal tendency to theorise on the operation of medicines, in search of those feelings and other effects which he has been accustomed to consider the steps in the progress of recovery.

I have said nothing of the influence which may be ascribed to regimen in the cases subjoined, and simply because, in no instance, was the regimen more restricted, except in one or two unimportant particulars occasionally recommended (abstinence from strong tea and coffee,) than in the ordinary practice. On the contrary, in many cases, the customary diet was not changed, even when it was such as I deemed objectionable, purposely that I might ascertain the more easily how much the medicines were capable of effecting without the assistance of a better regulated diet. When nothing is said of regimen in the account of the cases, it is to be understood that the limitation above specified, and the disuse of wine and other stimulants, have been the only restrictions enforced ; so that the reader can judge for himself how much is to be assigned to dietetic regulations.

I have only further to state, respecting the cases which are here detailed, the rules adopted in taking them down for publication, in order to show that they are not selections suggested by the effects of the treatment, in order to display it unfairly to advantage.

The most conclusive method of determining what credit should be awarded to remedies, in the treatment of diseases, would certainly be a comparison of the results obtained in a considerable number of cases in which these remedies were employed, with the issue of a like number of similar cases left entirely to themselves, such precautions being adopted as might leave no room for the interference of an influence capable of disturbing the experiment. It was with this method in view that my researches were begun ; but in the course of fulfilling the former term of the inquiry, I found myself persuaded of the actual power of the remedies, and relinquished the purpose of undertaking the latter ; because, what I had mainly proposed to myself by the investigation—the satisfying of my own mind on the subject—was accomplished, and I did not feel inclined to encounter the personal risks and anxieties that would necessarily attend the completion of the inquiry in the manner originally intended, however cautiously conducted, for the satisfaction of others, who might, as I thought, and continue to think, perceive in a mode which appeared to me a tolerable substitute, a sufficient reason, if not to be convinced, at least to institute

experiments for themselves. I have contented myself, therefore, with adhering strictly to the following determination in regard to the details that I should publish; namely, that they should consist of every case of which an account was written at the time it first presented itself, and, of course, before any thing was known of the effects which might succeed the treatment. That determination, in respect to every case so taken down, whether successful or not, has been fulfilled, with the exceptions about to be mentioned; and I think a perusal of these cases will satisfy the reader that they have not been selected on the ground of anything that indicated the approach of a spontaneously favourable change, or made them to differ from the ordinary character of cases of the classes to which they respectively belong. The exceptions referred to consist of cases so unimportant, that a detail of the speedily successful issue of them could not bear upon the question at issue, unless hundreds of them had been collected. Besides these, a few exceptions to the rule have been made, in regard to the treatment of cases in which the effects were so quickly developed that I had not taken down the details prior to the occurrence of a favourable change. To this class belong the 36th, 37th, and 38th cases, which have been adduced merely as examples of the speedy effects which often follow the use of homœopathic remedies, and are not intended, like the other cases, to furnish grounds for enabling the reader to judge of the average success of homœopathic practice.

The cases recorded, constitute, I believe, scarcely a fifth of those which I have treated homœopathically. To have taken down and detailed all the cases so treated, would have been a great and unprofitable labour; and, foreseeing this, the following conditions for making a selection from among those that should occur, for the purpose of publication, were considered advisable; namely, that they should not be of a slight nature, such as commonly yield with ease to confinement and restrictions in diet,—that they should not include disorders previously subject to repeated spontaneous alternations of decline and increase—and that there should be some reason to suppose that the persons subjected to the treatment were likely to give it a fair trial in point of time and attention. Cases of pulmonary consumption, and most of these in which old organic disease was the apparent cause of the sufferings which existed, I did not think likely to furnish important results in general, on account of their incurable nature, and the many temporary and seemingly spontaneous

remissions they display in the severity of the symptoms which attend them. Several examples of the use of the treatment in cases of suspected organic disease have, however, been recorded, and are detailed with the others. A great many of those mild disorders which compose the bulk of general practice, catarrh, coryza, rheumatic pains, feverish colds, bowel complaints, papular and vesicular eruptions of recent date, measles, worms, colic, hoarseness, slight sore-throat, and such like, which were treated homœopathically, have, in accordance with what has been stated, been excluded. I may remark, however, of them generally, that under this treatment, with no more than the ordinary limitations of regimen, they have disappeared so speedily, leaving the patient so soon in a state of perfect health, that no doubt remains on my mind of the preference which should be given to it over the common practice in such disorders, though, from their mild and transitory nature, they may be incapable of furnishing evidence that the homœopathic treatment is preferable for any other reason than as being merely negative.

A considerable number of cases, of much the same importance as the majority of those which are narrated, have been treated in the same way, without any notes having been taken of them. In some instances, persons who did not appear to me likely to persevere, have done so for a period sufficient to give a fair trial of the practice; in others, want of time at the moment deterred me from noting down the particulars of the disease; and in the case of not a few diseases, the good effects came to be regarded so much as matters of course, and the treatment so much as a routine, that I ceased to take much interest in them, and often neglected to commit any account of them to writing, unless when they presented something more remarkable than ordinary in the intensity or duration of their symptoms. This last reason of my omitting to take notes of certain cases has led to the result of conveying an unfair representation, to the disadvantage of Homœopathy, of the proportion of success which it is calculated to afford in some kinds of disease.

In the history of some of the cases, the names are introduced of the practitioners under whose care they had previously been; this is done only when the professional eminence, or reputation, of those practitioners is such, as to be some guarantee for the treatment they adopted having been as good as the resources of the ordinary practice would admit of, and consequently having afforded a favourable oppor-

tunity of comparing, in the same cases, the capabilities of the rival systems. Not that I profess to have exercised the powers of Homœopathy in the best style of which they are capable of being exercised; on the contrary, I am very sensible, that, from inexperience of the remedies, and especially from a long-continued scepticism respecting the efficiency of the higher attenuations, many of the cases which follow were not treated so as to ensure that prompt success which Homœopathy is adapted to yield in the hands of those who have practised it for many years; and that not a few of the unsuccessful cases may be ascribed to the same causes. Instances of the erroneous selection of remedies, subsequent study of the system has enabled me to discover among these cases; yet, though such instances have tended materially to strengthen my convictions on the whole subject, and to increase my respect for the assiduity and accuracy of those whose labours have already done so much in so difficult a study, it would serve no purpose to point them out to the reader who is neither acquainted with the practice, nor willing to admit its efficacy without a personal trial.

In conclusion, I have only to say, that if I knew anything of Homœopathy, whether in my own practice or in that of others, that rendered it unworthy of the earnest attention of medical practitioners, I would not hesitate to make it known. The cases I subjoin will afford a tolerable specimen of what my own practice has presented me on the subject; and, if I have not felt myself at liberty to detail the cases which I have witnessed in consultation with others, it is not because I have seen anything in their practice at variance with the conclusions suggested by my own. With the best opportunities of knowing both the nature and issue of the most serious cases which have come under the care of the practitioners of Homœopathy in this city (now amounting to seven,) I have the satisfaction of stating that I have not known, or heard of, more than two examples among them of a fatal issue, from acute disease, within the last year and a half, and in a wide extent of general practice. The one of these was a case of malignant scarlatina, which I did not see, but which I learn was treated by stimulants of the common kind, as it would have been by an ordinary practitioner; the other a case of hooping-cough, complicated, when first placed under the homœopathic treatment, with convulsions, and intense acute enteritis of the mucous membrane—a case which I firmly believe no practice could have saved. Many other cases of acute and chronic disease I have seen, along

with the practitioners to whom I advert, but none of them fatal eventually, excepting such as are always so, and under every variety of practice, such as internal aneurisms, pulmonary consumptions, organic disease of the uterus, intestines, heart, &c.

The cases which follow are divided into two classes. The first includes those which had been a sufficient time under treatment to have allowed of any powers which the medicines might possess to display their effects; the second, those which had been too short a time under treatment to have afforded opportunities of arriving at a fair conclusion regarding the pretensions of the system.

In judging of the evidence which they afford, it ought to be understood, that, in some chronic diseases, it is not always easy, especially for one who has not been long engaged in the practice, to select at once the suitable homœopathic remedy. In consequence of this, it does not follow that all those cases in the first class, which have not been successfully treated, should be regarded as a failure on the part of Homœopathy. I am conscious that, in some of these unsuccessful cases, I was myself in fault; and it is but justice to the system to presume that I may have erred in some of the others.

In the second class, there are some chronic cases which were two or three weeks under treatment without any sensible improvement having occurred. These may suffice to prove the failure of the remedy or remedies which had been employed; but as not a few other remedies, more or less adapted homœopathically to each of those cases, remained untested, they cannot fairly be considered as instances of failure of the system. The same remark applies to some in the first class; but as they were a considerable time under treatment, and as several remedies were tried in vain, judgment must, perhaps, be allowed to go against the system, in so far as they are concerned; the more especially that any improvement which happens after the lapse of a very long period, may be claimed by time as well as by the medicines, and it may be impossible to decide to which the merit should be awarded.

CASES.

FIRST CLASS OF CASES.

A. RECENT AND INFLAMMATORY.

CASE I.—*A Girl, aged 8 years.*

7th March, 1844.—Yesterday evening she complained of pain on swallowing; had been looking ill, with headache and heaviness, for two days before. To-day (at 11 A. M.) suffers much pain on swallowing. The right tonsil is much swelled, extending half across the isthmus of the fauces, is very red, and spotted with viscid mucus. The left is also inflamed, but less so. Pulse 108.

Bellad. 6, every four hours.

8th.—By the evening of yesterday she felt better. To-day, pulse 80. No pain on swallowing. Right tonsil very much shrunk; of natural colour, and free from spots of mucus. Left side quite healthy-looking. Feels well, and is out of bed.

CASE II.—*A middle-aged Married Woman.*

19th May, 1844.—On the 15th first experienced pain on swallowing, and on the left side of the fauces. There is much swelling of the tonsils, especially of the left, and of the uvula. The parts are of a deep red colour; and there is much mucus in the fauces. Tongue coated and pasty. Great pain, and difficulty in swallowing; and considerable swelling under the left angle of the jaw. Pulse 110. No treatment hitherto except poultices.

Bellad. 2, every third hour.

20th.—Swelling and redness of right tonsil, which did not become painful till two days after the other, very much less; of the left still very considerable, though less. Voice much

improved. Uvula as before. Had a poultice on during the night.

Bellad. 6, every third hour.

21st.—Right tonsil free from every trace of inflammation; left as tumid as yesterday, but pale; swelling outside undiminished. Tongue pasty. Pulse 90. Continue Bellad., and poultice to left side.

22d.—Swelling of left tonsil burst during the night, and to-day she feels almost quite well, and swallows with ease. External swelling nearly gone. The fauces look pale, and the swelling is almost gone. Never had tonsillitis before.

CASE III.—*An elderly Widow.*

19th May, 1844.—Felt uneasiness on swallowing on the 16th. The fauces are of a deep red hue, which extends up to the soft palate. The folds of the *isthmus faucium* are a good deal swelled, and attempts to swallow cause very great pain. Has taken purgative medicine, which has operated freely without relief to throat. Pulse 120, small and firm.

Bellad. 3, every third hour.

20th.—A very uneasy night. Redness of fauces not so deep; no other change. Pulse 96.

Bellad. 6, every third hour.

21st.—Pulse 84. Considerable less pain in swallowing. Swelling inconsiderable, and colour faded. Cont.

22d.—Pulse 76. Swallows with ease. No swelling of the fauces, and little more redness than natural. Is out of bed, and feels almost well. No stool since 19th. Has had no previous attack of sore-throat.

CASE IV.—*A Woman between 30 and 40 years old.*

6th July, 1844.—Of ordinary appearance. She complains of much pain of the fauces on swallowing, especially of the right side. There is intense redness of the tonsils, and of the pillars of the fauces in front of them. Here and there the tonsils are spotted with patches of a white, consistent substance, which are not moved by swallowing. The parts are inconsiderably swelled; the right side chiefly. Tongue white and moist. Pulse 90. Skin hot. Considerable headache. Tenderness at the angles of the jaw. She began to suffer yesterday; and was very ill last night. Had one similar attack previously, four years ago, and suffered severely. Has had no medicine.

Bellad. 18, every two hours.

7th.—Pulse 72, of natural characters. Swallows with comparative ease, and expresses herself as greatly relieved. Headache gone. Tongue cleaner. Skin cool. Redness of tonsils and fauces much less intense. The left side is almost healthy-looking; the right side has a few of the white spots still adhering, but smaller. Tenderness of the external parts gone. Bellad. 6, every 6 hours.

8th.—Was able to be up yesterday afternoon; and is to-day at work; uneasiness in swallowing being quite gone, and the inflamed parts only a little redder than ordinary.

CASE V.—A Young Lady, aged 17.

11th Sept. 1844, Noon.—The evening before last she had chilly feelings, and in the course of the night was sensible of pain on swallowing. Yesterday the right tonsil was noticed enlarged, and red; there was no ailment on the left side.

To-day both sides of the fauces are intensely red; and there is considerable swelling of both tonsils, which are imbedded in glairy mucus, as well as the root of the tongue. Much pain on swallowing, and on protruding the tongue. Pulse 108, firm. Skin hot. Face flushed. Tongue coated white. Has undergone no medical treatment yet.

Bellad. 6, every four hours.

Eight P. M.—Pulse 90, moderate. Swallows with more ease. Fauces less intensely red, less swelled, and covered with less mucus. Cont. Bellad. every six hours.

12th, Mid-day.—Pulse under 80. Skin cool. Slept well. Tongue clean and moist. Scarcely a vestige of uneasiness on swallowing. The tonsils are shrunk almost to their natural size, and are coloured red but partially, and in merely reticulated lines. No unusual amount of mucus.

Cont. Bellad. every 8 hours.

13th.—Is up and well. Swellings quite gone. No uneasiness on swallowing.

CASE VI.—A Stout Boy, aged 12.

2d November, 1844, Forenoon.—Has been ailing for three or four days, and confined occasionally to bed. Has been unable to leave his bed since yesterday forenoon. Complains of pain on swallowing; and has done so since yesterday morning. The margins of the fauces and the tonsils are

of a deep red colour, tumid, and spotted with aphthous-like patches. Pulse 112. Skin hot and dry.

Aconit. 6, Merc. 6, alternately, every third hour.

3d.—By the evening of yesterday he felt himself much better; and is to-day well. Pulse 72. Skin cool. No pain on swallowing. All the inflammatory appearances in the throat are gone.

CASE VII.—A Female Cook, aged 35.

13th January, 1845, Half-past Nine, A. M.—Began to feel her throat sore, on swallowing, on the 11th; was very ill yesterday evening, and took a purgative, which acted well. Is no better to-day, and swallows with much difficulty and pain. Pulse 120, small and firm. Tongue loaded and clammy; tonsils, especially the right, and the folds of the fauces, intensely red, where not covered with patches of a viscid, whitish exudation. The tonsils are also a good deal swelled, especially the right.

Bellad. 18, every hour for three doses, then every two hours. At night Bellad. 6 was sent, to be taken every two hours.

14th.—Is out of bed, and feels much better. Pulse 100. Swallows with much ease; the inflamed parts are much paler, less tumid, and present a remarkably clean appearance. Tongue still foul. Ordered to bed again; and Bellad. 6, every four hours.

15th.—Is quite well, but rather weak. Pulse 76. Throat quite natural. Is out of bed and at work.

CASE VIII.—A Married Lady, aged about 40.

13th April, 1845, Five P. M.—For a day or two previously had repeated shivering; and yesterday morning began to feel pain on swallowing.

The tonsils are considerably swelled; very red, as well as the neighbouring parts of the fauces, and spotted with white elevated patches. Considerable tenderness externally. Face flushed; skin hot. Pulse 108. Much general soreness of the limbs; lachrymation, and smarting of the eyes. Has taken no medicine but a few doses of Aconite 6.

Mercurius 6, Bellad. 6, alternately, every two hours.

14th, Twelve Noon.—Pulse 78. Pains of eyes and limbs gone. Felt relieved of all feverishness in course of the night. Still some uneasiness on swallowing, and a degree of redness

of the fauces, with one pustular-like spot, but much less. Cont.

15th.—Is about to get up. Pulse 76. Scarcely a vestige of uneasiness remains, or of inflamed appearance in the throat. Some soreness of the glands externally.

A few doses more of Bellad. were recommended, and she was quite well next day.

NOTE.—It will be perceived that the average duration, under treatment, of these cases of inflamed throat, was less than forty-eight hours, and the average duration of the whole of the disease less than four days. Louis states, that, of thirteen cases of the same kind, which he treated by blood-letting, gargles, mustard foot-baths, and poultices, the mean duration was nine days; and of ten cases, treated by the three last alone, ten days and a quarter. Of two of the former class, the mean duration was eight days and a half, though the leeches were applied at the commencement; the one began to improve on the eighth day, the other on the ninth. The mean was seven days and a half in two cases bled on the third day of the disease; and ten, nine, and ten and a half, in those bled on the fifth, sixth, and seventh days of the disease.—*Arch. Gen.*, t. xviii.

CASE IX.—*A Female Infant, aged Eleven Months.*

12th October, 1844, *Eleven*, A.M.—She was weaned ten days ago, and, until then, was a strong, thriving, and healthy child. Has got four teeth, and there appears no swelling or other signs of irritation in the gums.

On the 10th, began to show symptoms of smart illness—especially vomiting of ingesta of every kind. The vomiting has continued unabated; everything is ejected, even the simplest liquids; there is great thirst, and a very wan, exhausted appearance. Pulse 152; skin warm, except on the lower extremities, which are chilly. Belly soft; several stools daily; thin, but said to be not unhealthy-looking. She has vomited everything all this forenoon, as before.

Arsen. 6, one dose now, and to be repeated every four hours, if the vomiting continue.

13th, *Afternoon*.—After the first dose, yesterday, did not vomit for three hours and a-half, although she took gruel repeatedly. She did not get a second till six in the evening, and no vomiting followed till nine hours after, although she got food (bread) and drink several times in the interval. Vomited only once, at 3 this morning, and none since. Looks much better. Pulse 120. Thirst much less. Two stools. Arsen. 2^{co} a-day.

I was to be informed if she did not continue to improve; and not having heard of her for a month, I called, and learnt

that the vomiting had not recurred. The medicine has been continued for several days.

CASE X.—*A Sailor, about 30 years of age.*

28th February, 1844.—He came under my care in one of the sheds for fever patients connected with the Royal Infirmary; and was made over to me by Dr. Graham, as dying of dysentery.

He had had an attack of the epidemic fever about three weeks previously, preceded by erysipelas of the face, and followed by acute dysentery. The latter commenced above a fortnight ago. It has reduced him to an extreme degree of feebleness and emaciation. His face is shrunk, sharp and cadaverous. Skin, generally, hot and dry. Abdomen soft, tumid, and tender, on pressure above the left side of the hypogastrium.

About one hour only intervenes between the evacuations, which he has no power to retain. They come away with equal frequency, night and day, accompanied by much pain, and followed by intense suffering from straining. They are liquid, reddish brown, with a purulent sediment of the same hue. Voice, whispering. Almost no inclination for food at any time. Much thirst. Tongue glazed and dry. Urine very scanty. Pulse 90, very soft. Has been taking, latterly, acetate of lead and opium; a catechu mixture, and four ounces of wine daily.

Arsen. 6, every four hours. Omit the other medicines and wine.

29th.—Having suffered much pain towards night, he had an enema of starch and laudanum at eleven, which came away immediately. Another was given soon, and was retained nearly an hour. The arsenic was continued regularly. Pulse 90. All his complaints are as at last report. A good deal of bloody mucus in the evacuations. Mercurius 6; Bryonia 6, alternately, every two hours.

1st March.—Frequency of evacuations undiminished, but sufferings rather less. Colour of the discharges altered to an ochry yellow. Pulse 84.

Mercur. 6, Aconit. 6, alternately, every three hours.

2d.—Evacuations quite free from blood, of a pale yellow colour, and somewhat slimy. Their frequency as before. Sufferings continue mitigated. Tongue no longer smooth and glazed, but clammy, generally. Abdomen remarkably

diminished in fulness—even sunk and flaccid—with little uneasiness on pressure. Thirst continues.

Carb. Vegetab. 6, every four hours.

3d.—Stools cannot yet be retained; have the aspect of a young child's—pale yellow, and somewhat consistent. Has taken food (bread and milk) better than since the dysentery began. Uneasiness much as at last report, in general; but he slept better last night than previously during his present illness. Pulse, 84. Voice, stronger. To have beef tea and arrow-root. Cont. Carb. Veg.

4th.—Has been able to get out of bed without assistance, for the first time, this forenoon, when the calls to stool occurred; but is not yet able to prevent the escape of the contents of the bowels. Quantity of the evacuations decidedly diminished; but frequency little changed. Pain, when they come away, very sensibly decreased. Still some uneasiness on pressing the hypogastrium. Pulse 80, quiet and good. Tongue moist, of good colour, and pretty clean. Countenance improved. Has taken an egg to breakfast, with relish.

Rhus 12, every four hours.

5th.—Has had a good night, with frequent sleep. Has slept almost uninterruptedly for the first five hours—(now one P.M.) Pain, connected with the evacuations, continues subsiding. Stools less frequent, and sometimes passed voluntarily; yellow, as before. Pulse 80. Skin cool. Tongue moist, and nearly clean. Takes food with appetite.

Rhus 12, every six hours.

6th.—A good night, with frequent and pretty long sleep. Discharges decreasing in abundance and frequency, and decidedly feculent. Pain continues on the wane. Sulph. 9, every six hours.

8th.—Continues improving.

A few days after, he became affected with tenderness and swelling in the region of the spleen—pretty common occurrences after the epidemic fever; and on the 14th, with an abscess over the left scapula; but notwithstanding the feverishness and other disorder which attended these, and the consequent interference with the treatment directed to the bowels, he had no return of the dysentery. On the 25th, it is reported, that almost every evacuation is passed spontaneously; stools of good color, and increased consistence; and little remaining uneasiness.

In a few days after he was removed into another ward, and from under my care, the temporary shed having been

abandoned. I saw him, however, now and then, for eight or ten days, until all trace of the dysentery had disappeared.

CASE XI.—*A Labourer, aged 50.*

March 2d, 1844.—For four days past, has had much purging of a bloody fluid, evacuated without pain. He has calls to stool generally several times in an hour, and rarely less than once every hour, ever since the disorder began. He was ordered some acetate of lead and opium, yesterday, (the first time he was prescribed for,) yet the stools continue as frequent as ever, and of the same character. Skin hot and dry. No tenderness or tumefaction of belly. Pulse 84; feeble. Tongue pretty clean. Looks exhausted.

Antimon. Crud. 6, every three hours.

3d.—Has had six doses of the Ant. Has had only five stools since he got the first dose, this time yesterday. The evacuations have lost their sanguineous hue; are of a chocolate brown, and less liquid. Skin hot and dry. Pulse 84. Tongue clammy and darkish.

Cont. Ant. Crud. every four hours. Beef tea and arrow-root.

4th.—Four stools in the last twenty-four hours, and of a lighter brown colour—still thin. Skin cool. Pulse 84. Tongue dry.

Arsenicum 18, every six hours.

5th.—Four stools; pale brown, and more consistent. No pain. Cont.

He continued to mend; had Rhus, 12, for a few days, and all medicine omitted on the 10th; the stools having been, after the 7th, yellow, feculent, and moderately consistent, though still voided more frequently than in health. On the 16th he had quite regained his ordinary state, though still rather weak.

CASE XII.—*A Man, aged 62.*

12th March, 1844, One P.M.—Has had an attack of the epidemic fever lately. Yesterday evening began to be affected with looseness of the bowels, and has been up at stool not less than once every hour and a-half all this morning, forenoon, and most of the night. Stools liquid, with masses of jelly-like mucus, streaked with blood. Pulse 84. Skin hot. No tenderness on pressure.

Arsenicum, 18, every four hours.

13th.—One stool an hour after the first dose, of the same character as before, and none since. Tongue moist, and a little furred. Otherwise as yesterday. Cont. Arsen. every six hours.

14th.—No stool. No uneasiness. Pulse 80. Tongue clean and moist. Cont.

15th.—No stool. No uneasiness. Omit med.

16th.—One stool; consistent, yellow; without blood or mucus; in short, natural.

CASE XIII.—*A retired Merchant, aged 70.*

6th July, 1844.—Sallow and unhealthy-looking, and very spare. Incomplete paralysis of lower limbs, and incontinence of urine, for several years.

On the 3d inst. began to perceive some blood in his stools; and for two days before had looseness of bowels. Yesterday, and last night, the calls to stool were very frequent. Between bed-time and the present, (half-past 8, A.M.) has been up ten or twelve times. Is inclined to sit long at stool, with straining; and usually passes blood, or bloody mucus. Skin hot and moist. Pulse 100, full and soft. Tongue whitish. Pain, and tenderness about umbilicus.

Mercurius sol. 6, Tinct. Aconit. half a drop, alternately, every two hours.

Half-past One P. M.—Is dressed, and sitting up. Pulse 90, moderate. Has had three doses, and been at stool thrice, with little uneasiness, and no blood. The evacuations are mixed with his water, and seem partly to have been of mucus. Cont.

7th, Two P. M.—Rather worse during the night; up seven times, and several times to-day; little straining; little blood. Some tenderness at right side of hypogastrium. Pulse 90, firm. Much thirst. Tongue furred. Appetite capricious; but demanded an egg to breakfast, as he had done yesterday.

Poultice to hypogastrium. Merc. 6, every third hour.

8th, Noon.—Pulse 84. Four or five stools during the night; feculent, without blood; and no straining. Cont.

9th, Noon.—No stool since yesterday at 5. A good night. Pulse 80. Skin cool. Tongue moist and cleaning.

10th.—Has felt quite well since.

CASE XIV.—*An Unmarried Lady, aged 52.*

3d August 1844, Eleven A. M.—Of a meagre frame, and

not generally healthy. For about a fortnight has been suffering from griping pains of the abdomen, but without looseness. Has committed no error in diet, and lives very simply.

About midnight, last night, the bowels began to be loose; the evacuations were preceded by much griping pain, and succeeded by straining. She had been eight times up, and has latterly passed, with much straining, scanty, loose evacuations—the last of which contains a considerable proportion of blood, and has the consistence of thickish starch. Pulse 84.

Nux vom. 6, every two hours.

Ten P. M.—Has been twelve times at stool, without much pain before or after, and with more copious evacuation. Inclined to vomit. No blood in the last stools. Several times the discharges consisted of much greenish fluid chiefly. No tenderness. Pulse 100. Skin hot. Is restless.

Mercurius 6, every second hour.

4th, Eleven A. M.—Has taken only two doses. Eight times at stool. Scarcely any pain. Evacuations of flocculent mucus, tinged with blood, and scanty. Pulse 84. No tenderness.

Merc. 6, every two hours.

Eight P. M.—Five stools; of same character. Little uneasiness at any time. Pulse 72. Skin warm and moist.

Cont. Merc. every four hours.

5th.—Thrice up in the last fifteen hours. Evacuations still of flocculent mucus, tinged with blood. Feels cool and comfortable. Pulse 76. Cont.

6th.—Six times up in the last twenty-four hours. No blood in the three last stools. They have been more or less feculent, with some clear mucus. In other respects, as yesterday. Pulsatilla 6, every six hours.

7th.—Has twice passed a little thin mucus in the last twenty-four hours. Continues free from uneasiness; and feels well, but rather weak. Cont. Puls.

8th.—No stool. Feels quite well.

CASE XV.—A Young Gentleman, aged 22.

9th September 1844.—Was yesterday all day out of sorts; could eat little breakfast; and got twice sick and faint in Church. Had two loose stools during the day, preceded by griping pains. In the evening had severe headache and feverishness; and took a little James' powder at bed-time.

Between ten last night and the present time (one P. M.) has had five loose stools, accompanied and preceded by cut-

ting pains across the middle of the abdomen, and much straining after every evacuation. Had a restless night, with much thirst.

There is considerable tenderness on the left side of the abdomen. Tongue white and moist. Skin hot, with a little moisture. Pulse 90, full. Thirst unabated.

Mercur. solub. 3, every third hour.

Eight P. M.—Pulse 74, moderate. Temperature moderate. One thin stool, without pain or straining. Some tenderness of abdomen still. Sweated pretty freely after the second dose. Cont. Merc. every six hours.

10th.—One natural stool to-day. No pain. Feels merely weak.

CASE XVI.—A Female Cook, aged 50.

29th October 1844, Mid-day.—Since yesterday morning has suffered from frequent desire to go to stool, with cutting pain across the abdomen before and after every evacuation, which is followed by much straining. The discharges consist of a flocculent substance, stained with blood. She often endeavours to evacuate the bowels without effect; but had some evacuation about twelve times in the course of yesterday, and is up almost every hour. She had frequent chilly feelings for several days before the bowel-complaint began.

Skin very hot. Pulse 100, full. Much headache, and thirst. No tenderness of abdomen.

Merc. 6, every two hours till evening; then every four.

30th October.—Has continued to keep up about every hour, and suffers much as before. The evacuations consist of mucus, dyed with blood. Pulse 90, pretty full. Is hot, and beginning to perspire. Some tenderness of hypogastrium. Cont. Merc. every four hours.

31st.—Pulse 72, moderate. Skin cool. Less thirst. Evacuations less frequent, but needs to get up, with desire to evacuate the bowels about as often as ever. Tenderness as before. Evacuations of bloody mucus. Cont.

1st November.—Much easier since yesterday afternoon. Has not required to get up above once in three hours. Pulse 76. Skin cool. Stools partly of thin fæces, partly of mucus less tinged with blood.

Mercur. every 6 hours.

2d November,—No trace of mucus in the stools, which are

entirely feculent, thin, and brown. Pulse natural. Feels well.

5th.—Had Chamomilla 6, every six hours on and since the 3d; and has been out of bed yesterday, and is so to-day. Two pretty consistent stools in twenty-four hours. No uneasiness.

CASE XVII.—*An Unmarried Lady, aged about 50.*

9th March 1845, $\frac{1}{4}$ to Two o'clock, P.M.—Had been ailing, with uneasiness and often pain on the left side of the abdomen for several days; and to-day, about two hours ago, became affected with general and more severe pain throughout the abdomen, soon followed by a loose stool, with much straining. Has been twice at stool since, and suffered extremely from straining, and from pain in making water. The two last stools are scanty, and contain both blood and mucus. There is almost constant desire to evacuate the bowels, and has been from the first, and much occasional pain through the abdomen. Pulse 86, soft. Tongue clean. Mercurius sol. 6, a dose every hour.

Seven P.M.—Has twice been up at stool,—the last time an hour and a half ago. The straining was then much less, and the water passed with comparative ease. Pulse as before. Cont. Merc. every third hour.

10th, Eleven A.M.—No disturbance from bowels till 9 this morning, and she had a good night. Some uneasiness arose in the bowels after breakfast, and a consistent evacuation succeeded, accompanied by a little straining. No uneasiness in making water since last report. Pulse 72. Tongue clean.

Nux vom. 12, every two hours.

11th.—An excellent night. No stool. No pain. Omit medicine.

CASE XVIII.—*A Female Child, aged 2 years.*

20th November 1844.—Is generally in good health. For a week past has been much and increasingly troubled with bowel-complaint, so that her parents have become somewhat anxious about her. Since morning (it is now 4 P.M.) she has had five stools,—the evacuations green and frothy. As she struggles and cries on being touched, the pulse cannot be noted.

Mercurius 6, every six hours.

21st, Noon.—Had one dose yesterday afternoon, and one this morning. There has been no stool since the first dose. Omit medicine.

22d.—One natural stool to-day for the first time.

CASE XIX.—*A Female Infant, twelve months old.*

20th August 1844.—Generally in good health, and robust. Has got nine teeth very easily ; and when I saw her last, on the 16th, was not suffering from any irritation of the gums.

Yesterday had several loose stools, and was very hot and heavy in the evening. The family were living in the country, and called in the village surgeon in consequence of the child's illness. Her gums were freely incised, as a precautionary measure, though no irritation, heat, or swelling appeared to render the operation necessary. In the night her bowels became very loose,—after midnight so often as every ten or fifteen minutes. The discharges were made forcibly, and with noise, and consisted of much watery fluid, green stuff, like spinach, and bloody mucus. At six this morning she had a convulsive fit, with insensibility ; and continued insensible, with convulsive twitchings, tremors, and flexion of the fore-arms, till about eight. Four leeches were then applied to the temples, which bled little, and had no apparent effect.

I saw her at half-past eleven. She was very hot ; lying still as if asleep, with rapid breathing, and very frequent pulse. The bowels, ever since midnight, had continued to be moved with much the same frequency and apparent pain till the time of my visit. Much starting of the limbs. Between twelve and three o'clock she had three doses of Merc. 6, and three of Bellad. 6, given alternately every half hour. A convulsive fit occurred at one o'clock, out of which she was speedily brought by pouring cold water on the vertex. As she seemed much exhausted, and the pulse was very feeble after, a little brandy in arrow-root was ordered to be given at intervals.

Three o'clock.—Has had only three stools since half-past eleven, each partly green, and fluid, with bloody mucus. Much less starting for the last hour and a half. Pulse 150, larger and stronger. Has slept quietly, with little crying.

Half-past ten P.M.—Has had seven alternate doses of the medicines. Bowels thrice moved. Evacuations thin and pap-like, not green ; without blood, and ejected without

force. Apparently no suffering. Has been cheerful and playful during most of the evening. Pulse 140. Has taken frequently some beef-tea and arrow-root.

Chamom. 3, Merc. 6, alternately, every hour and a half.

21st, *Seven A.M.*—Thrice moved since ten last night. Evacuations copious, and of feculent matter, with mucus; the odour strong. Slept well, with short intervals, all night. Has taken arrow-root repeatedly.

10 A.M. No stool. Pulse 108. Cont. Cham. and Merc. alternately, every second hour.

22d, *Noon.*—Three stools since yesterday evening; a few streaks of blood. Evacuations mostly yellow, and not particularly thin. Pulsat. 6, every four hours.

She continued to mend rapidly; had no return of any serious symptoms; resumed her natural appearance and playfulness; ate heartily, and the evacuations on the 24th were reported as healthy.

CASE XX.—*A Lady, aged 39.*

30th Sept. 1844, *Evening.*—Stout, and generally in excellent health. This morning she noticed her left temple and part of the cheek red and swelled. The parts are elevated in the form of a flat, red, and doughy swelling, diffused over the temple, a portion of the neighbouring hairy scalp, and the upper part of the cheek. She has experienced frequent chilliness all day. Pulse not noted. She has had several severe attacks of erysipelas of the face, but none for some years.

Bellad. 6, every four hours.

1st Oct.—Rather a restless night. Erysipelas confined to integuments over the cheek-bone, and not above the area of a shilling. Pulse 72. Feels very well. Bellad. every six hours.

2d.—Is perfectly well.

CASE XXI.—*A retired Captain in the Army, aged 70.*

9th July, 1845.—Of spare person, and suffering from asthmatic and dyspeptic complaints, with emphysema of the lungs.

Yesterday morning, on awaking after a restless night, he observed his nose swelled and red. He was very restless and feverish last night; complains to-day of headache; and

the swelling and redness have extended to one half of the right cheek. Pulse 108, full and soft. Bowels open yesterday. Tongue pretty clean. Never had erysipelas before.

Aconit. 6, Bellad. 6, time about, every two hours.

10th.—Pulse below 100; the erysipelas on the cheek declining; has nearly left the nose, and spread to the ear. Cont.

He was confined to bed only the remainder of this day, and on the 12th the inflammation was gone, the usual desquamation of the cuticle occurring for a few days more.

CASE XXII.—*An Unmarried Woman, between 50 and 60 years old.*

5th March, 1845, Seven P.M.—Is of a full robust habit. On the 2d had chilly feelings, general uneasiness, and much headache. Has continued ill, and confined to bed ever since; and taken a dose of purgative medicine, which operated last on the 3d.

This morning she observed the right cheek swelled and red, and had felt it hot and stiff during the night. She was very restless during the night, and suffered much from headache as before.

The cheek is much swelled, tense, red, and shining. The inflammation extends from the ear to the nose, one half of which it affects. The whole right side of the forehead is similarly inflamed, and part of the left. Tongue much furred and clammy. Severe headache. Skin hot. Pulse 90, very full and pretty firm. Bowels open to-day without medicine. Much thirst.

She had an attack of erysipelas of the face and head seven years ago, which, in consequence of the swelling of the eyelids, rendered her blind for nine days.

Aconit. 6, Bellad. 3, time about, every hour.

6th, Eleven A.M.—Pulse 84, moderate. Skin cool. The erysipelas has extended across to the left cheek, and covers the whole of the nose. The right cheek is flaccid, less swelled, and paler. The eyelids are red and tumid. The whole face is much swelled, but of a pale red colour—much paler than the right cheek was yesterday. Headache less severe. Tongue as formerly. Frequent desire to moisten the mouth, rather than thirst.

Bellad. 3, every hour while awake.

Half-past Seven P.M.—Pulse 78, soft. One stool. Tongue cleaning at the point and edges. Has slept a good deal.

Skin cool. Some noise, but little pain in the head. No increase of swelling of left cheek, which is pale red; right cheek continues to decrease in swelling. Swelling of the forehead has become limited to its lower parts. Eyelids not more swelled, and can be readily opened. Feels much better.

Bellad. 3, every hour and a half; Aconit. 6, occasionally.

7th, *Half-past Eleven* A.M.—Pulse 70, soft and small. Headache gone. Did not sleep much. Skin cool. Bowels open once. Cheeks wrinkled from subsidence of swelling, and red colour gone. Some tension and redness of the upper lip and left side of the nose, which last has a considerable vesication. Forehead flat, pale, and wrinkled.

Rhus 12, Bellad. 6, alternately, every hour.

Nine P. M.—Pulse 66. Face continues improving.

Bellad. 6, every hour or two.

8th.—Tongue cleaning. Cuticle desquamating generally, and inflammation everywhere subsided; swelling inconsiderable. Bellad. 6, every four hours.

She was able to be out of bed on the 12th.

CASE XXIII.—*A young Lady, aged 18.*

31st December, 1844, *Seven o'clock* P.M.—Of a robust habit, and generally healthy. She has had several attacks of erysipelas of very considerable severity, but only twice within the last two years.

Awoke early this morning with the commencement of an attack of erysipelas, in the form of swelling and redness of the upper lip, and has travelled forty miles since.

The lip, both cheeks, the lower part of the forehead, and the nose, are very tumid and red. Headache considerable. Pulse 128, pretty full and firm. Much heat and smarting pain of the face. Judging from her present state, her friends consider this likely to be as severe as the worst previous attacks, which did not begin to yield before the fifth or sixth day, notwithstanding the powerful and sustained operation of purgatives, and the use of antimonials.

Aconit. 6, Bellad. 6, alternately, every hour, until two doses of each have been taken; then every two hours.

1st January, *Twelve Noon*.—Face much as yesterday. Pulse 128. Perspired some during the night. Tongue dry. No stool. Aconit. 6, every second hour.

Nine P.M.—Pulse 120. Left cheek less swelled. Tongue moist.

Acon. 6, and Bellad. 6, alternately, every hour.

2d January, Noon.—Pulse 98. Has felt much better all morning. Swelling has much subsided on the left cheek, nose, and lower part of right cheek. Colour everywhere restored to almost the natural hue, excepting on the upper part of right cheek, where, however, it is paler than formerly. Cuticle everywhere wrinkled, and the parts soft and flaccid. No vesication. Heat, and pain much less. Tongue clean and moist, but rather red. Cont.

3d, Noon.—Slept almost all night. No redness of face. Cuticle exfoliating. Pulse 72. One stool last night, and one this morning. Sulph. 6, every eight hours.

Feeling quite well, she got up next morning, and needed no further attendance.

CASE XXIV.—A Shopkeeper, aged 21.

14th May, 1844.—Of ordinary appearance, and enjoys good general health. About ten days ago thinks he got something into the left eye, and ever since it has been painful, and suffused with redness. Within the last day or two the affection has become so much worse, that he has been obliged to seek advice.

The conjunctiva is much injected, very intensely so between the inner aspect of the cornea and the canthus. There is a good deal of lachrymation, especially on exposure to the light.

Arsen. 3, Conium 3, alternate doses, every six hours.

16th.—By the evening of the 14th, and after he had taken a dose of each medicine, the eye was much better; and though he had to be out yesterday at a country market, and in the open air for most of the day, the eye continued to improve, and is to-day quite well, no trace of inflammation remaining.

CASE XXV.—A young Lady, 16 years of age.

10th September 1844, Noon.—General health good. Of a full habit, and florid. On the evening of the 6th, became affected with shifting pains in various parts of the limbs and body; and felt generally ill. Had been seated for some time in the morning, when at her toilet, beside an open window, in a pretty strong current of air. Ever since the evening

of that day she has suffered from the pains, but was not obliged to keep her bed till yesterday.

The pains are now fixed in the left wrist and elbow, and in both knees, principally; and are less severe in the right wrist, fingers of both hands, right elbow, and right back of the chest. The left wrist alone is swelled, and it is also suffused with redness. The other parts are tender and pained, especially on motion. The right cheek is painful, and a good deal swelled and flushed. The pains are all aggravated at night. Bowels open. Tongue moist and clean. Pulse 114, full and firm. Headache.

Bellad. 6, Bryonia 6, alternate doses, every three hours.

Eight P.M.—Pulse 110, full. Face flushed. Skin hot. Perspired some. Headache continues. Right arm and forearm feel better; can be moved and handled with little or no pain. Left wrist free from swelling; pain also less; the fingers feel stiff. Left elbow a little swelled. Knees as formerly. Cont.

11th, Eleven A.M.—Pains increased during the night, especially on attempting to move. Feels considerably better this morning. Pulse 106, full and firm. Left wrist keeps free from swelling. Right wrist a little swelled. Left elbow can be moved more freely, with little pain. Knees are not now tender. Fingers stiff; no swelling. Right cheek considerably fallen, soft, and without pain. No headache. Two stools. Perspired at times, but not much. Tongue moist, and pretty clean.

Aconit. 3, Bryonia 6, alternately, every three hours.

Eight P.M.—Pulse 108, full. Skin hot and moist. Swelling of face entirely gone. Other parts much as before. No headache. Some tenderness and pain of left hypochondrium; pain increased on fully inspiring. No sign of affection of the heart. Chilly feelings and perspiration at times. Cont.

12th, Noon.—A better night, with less pain, and good sleep on the whole, so that medicines were not given quite as ordered. Turns in bed, and moves the limbs with much more ease and freedom. The right wrist alone particularly troublesome, but less swelled. No headache. Tongue clean. Still some stitch of left side, and the other ailments in a subdued degree. Pulse 104, softer. No stool. Cont.

13th.—A good night, with only occasional and slight pains, except in the fingers of right hand, where sometimes the pain was pretty smart. It is only in these that she has any considerable uneasiness to-day, and chiefly in moving them. The joints of them are a little swelled. Scarcely a vestige

of uneasiness in any other joints. One stool. Pulse 96, moderate. Skin quite cool. No considerable perspiration. Tongue clean and moist.

Bryonia 6, every fourth hour.

14th.—An excellent night; slept well, and had no suffering, but a little in right shoulder and fingers. Is using her hands and arms outside the bedclothes in supporting a book. No swelling anywhere. Fingers are still somewhat stiff. No pain in any joint, or in the hypochondrium. Pulse 84, moderate. No stool.

Bryonia every six hours.

15th.—A good night, without pain, and none anywhere to-day. Fingers a little stiff. Feels quite well. Pulse under 80. Tongue clean and moist. One stool.

Bryonia every eight hours.

18th.—Quite well. Out of bed yesterday and to-day.

CASE XXVI.—*A Servant Girl, aged 17.*

Oct. 24th, 1844, *Mid-day*.—She had been affected with pain, and some swelling of the left ankle, for nearly two months, but did not become unfit for her occupation till yesterday. For several days before she had a sense of fatigue, and general soreness. Yesterday evening she became affected with pain in various joints, and was flushed and feverish. During the night she had no rest, owing to the pains in both ankles and left elbow. Several other joints were, at times, less severely affected.

The ankles are a little swelled, and, along with the left elbow, are extremely tender. The pain extends from the ankles through both of the feet,—is increased much by motion,—and is excessive on putting the feet to the ground. Skin hot. Tongue yellow, furred. Pulse 120, not full. Bowels open yesterday.

Aconit. 6, and Bryon. 6, in two hours. Afterwards Bryonia every four hours.

25th, *Noon*.—Much pain during the night, in the left ankle and foot especially. Has pain and tenderness of all the joints of the left arm, the fingers excepted. Great pain and tenderness of left ankle at present; and it is more swelled. Right ankle less pained. General pains of joints and limbs. Pulse 120, full. Skin hot and moist. Tongue coated white. Headache, and much flushing. No sleep.

Bryonia 6, every third hour; every fourth during the night.

26th.—A night of considerable suffering, from pain in the right foot and ankle chiefly ; but she had frequent intervals of sleep. Swelling of left ankle nearly gone. Tenderness of left shoulder and elbow, and, in some degree, of all the considerable joints of upper and lower extremities. A good deal of pain during the night in the joints of all the fingers ; none now. Pulse 104, full and soft. Skin hot and moist. Pains considerably less since morning. Has had only five doses of the medicine in the last twenty-four hours.

Bryonia every four hours.

27th, *Forenoon*.—A night of much less pain ; chiefly in the right foot and ankle, though few of the joints have been altogether free. The ankles and left elbow are now chiefly pained, and the right ankle is still very tender. Pulse 92, moderate. Tongue cleaner. Skin much cooler. Less headache. No stool since the 23d. Cont.

28th, *Eleven A.M.*—A pretty comfortable night. Considerable intervals of sleep between attacks of pain, which have been chiefly in the right knee. The knee is very tender, and swelled from fluid in the joint. Can move the upper extremities with freedom, and without pain. Ankles tender, but much less so than formerly. Pulse 90, soft. No stool. Tongue still whitish.

Bellad. 6, Bryon. 6, alternately, every third hour.

Half-past Eight P.M.—Very comfortable all afternoon. The only annoyance has been from some shootings in right knee. Skin cool. Pulse 76, natural. Cont.

29th.—Pulse 74. Some aching in the arms (she had kept them a good while uncovered yesterday, when reading in bed.) Some shifting aches here and there in various joints, but is so much better that she can turn easily and freely in bed. Cont. med. till evening, and then Pulsat. 6, every four hours.

30th.—Not an ache of any sort to-day, either when lying still or moving. Bowels moved by enema. Feels perfectly well, and wishes to get up. Slept well. Tongue cleaning.

The medicine was omitted, and she was kept in bed for another day. She had occasional shifting pains for some days from exposing herself too much, but not enough to interfere with her work ; and she was soon able to be out, and quite well, under the use of Bryonia and Pulsat. ; the ankles, which had been suffering for two months, becoming cured along with the joints more recently affected.

CASE XXVII.—*A Female Servant, aged 18.*

23d November 1844, Ten P.M.—Enjoys excellent health generally, and is robust and florid. In the course of the morning felt her left knee painful in walking ; and as the day advanced, she suffered more and more. She can assign no cause. Has been in bed for several hours. Pulse 112, skin warm. The knee is very sensibly swelled, extremely tender, and the integuments suffused with a red flush. The joint contrasts remarkably with the opposite, both in figure and colour. No pain in any other part.

Bellad. 6, every four hours.

24th, Eight A.M.—Slept little, owing to the pain of the knee. It continues in the same condition as it was last night, with the exception that the colour is paler. Pulse 96. No pain elsewhere.

Bryonia 3, every third hour.

25th.—Last evening the pulse rose to 104 ; and the knee became again redder. Had two doses of Bellad. 6, in the afternoon, and for the night resumed Bryonia, every third hour.

To-day, Five P.M.—Pulse 76, and had been so in the morning. Swelling and redness of the joint have much subsided. Almost all the redness and swelling are confined to the situation of the ligament of the patella. Skin cool. No stool.

Pulsatilla 6, every third hour.

27th.—Scarcely a vestige of tenderness remains anywhere. Some tumefaction still evident, on comparing the knees. No pain on standing, or on motion ; but considerable feeling of stiffness in the joint. No redness. Has been out of bed since the afternoon. Pulsatilla 6, every six hours.

30th.—Has been occupied with her usual household work since the 27th, and has felt the joint only a little stiff. Omit Puls.

5th December.—Has continued well.

CASE XXVIII.—*A Girl, aged 7.*

23d January 1845.—Fair, and delicate from early infancy, having been subject to gastro-intestinal derangements, with feverishness, from the least freedom in diet ; generally presenting a furred tongue ; and habitually in excessively high spirits, or cross and fretful. The left elbow-joint has been, for above a year and a half, affected with scrofulous disease,

discharging a thin turbid fluid by several openings since last spring. Her general health, however, has not suffered as might have been expected, and she is tolerably robust in appearance.

For some weeks past, and now and then during the autumn, she complained of pain in the left hip-joint on quick motion. About ten days ago she complained much more of the joint, and was observed to walk lamely, and with an expression of distress at times; and for several days past she has been feverish, and unable to walk.

The posture in bed presents the left knee flexed, and laid over the right lower extremity. She complains of pains about the knee, especially on its inner aspect, and in the lower part of the thigh. Pressure behind the trochanter, and in the direction of the hip-joint, causes immediate pain, and also in the groin; and on pushing the head of the bone against the socket, pain is likewise produced. The left hip is considerably fuller than the right, a difference which is evident when she either stands or lies, there being no flattening of the left hip. No perceptible difference in the length of the limbs can be detected. Pulse 96. Tongue pretty clean. Bowels freely moved yesterday by medicine. Her food has been almost constantly farinaceous, animal food usually exciting feverishness.

To be kept in the recumbent posture. Diet as usual.

Mercurius sol. 12, twice a-day.

25th.—Pulse 84. Makes no complaint of pain, and has been kept in bed. Cont.

27th.—The swelling of the hip is decidedly less, indeed scarcely observable on comparing it with the other. Has not complained of pain; but pressure, &c., as before, produce it still. Pulse 76. Skin cool. Has been kept on the sofa; but tumbles about a good deal, and is playful and cheerful. Mercurius sol. 3, twice a-day.

31st.—Pulse 72. No difference observable between the two hips. No pain on pushing up the thigh bone, and a little only on pressing the fingers firmly towards the hip-joint. Cont.

4th February.—Continues apparently free from pain. No fever. Walks a little lamely, but without uneasiness.

20th May.—For about a month after last report she took Silica 18, twice a-day. Has been permitted to move about on foot occasionally, and, for a long time past, without apparent lameness. No pain on handling the limb or joint. Goes to the country.

CASE XXIX.—*An Unmarried Lady, aged 49.*

20th March 1844.—Had been suffering from rheumatic pains and catarrh, considerable enough to confine her to bed for three days,—when, about ten last night, she began to feel the pains concentrating behind the trochanters of the thigh-bones, and in the space between them. They soon began to extend down the posterior aspect of the thighs to the ham; and on all the parts affected pressure increased the pain. Throughout the greater part of the night these pains have been excruciating, and so unremitting, that she has slept none. They have continued without mitigation till now—half-past 10 forenoon.

The pains are of a grinding description, increasing every few minutes to an extreme degree of severity, causing her to cry aloud with agony,—then subsiding for a few minutes. When in bed, she can lie only on her back; and feels a temporary relief on getting up and standing. Pulse 70, very full. Skin warm.

Rhus 12, every hour.

Quarter to seven, *Evening*.—A very little ease followed the third dose of Rhus, for a time; she had then Mercurius 6, a dose every hour for three hours.

No lasting improvement has been experienced; she still groans and cries out every few minutes from pain, as before.

Dulcamara 6, one dose.

At half-past seven, on visiting her again, I found that about twenty minutes after she had taken the dose the pains began to subside, and soon had become greatly mitigated. At the time of my visit she was very comfortable. Another dose of Dulcamara was taken at 8, though she was free from all uneasiness, excepting the degree of soreness which remains after severe suffering.

Dulc. every four hours.

21st.—Had a smart return of pain at 12 (midnight,) and took then a dose of her medicine. The pain subsided speedily thereafter, and she had an excellent night.

The Dulcamara was continued, and there was no return of pain.

CASE XXX.—*A Married Lady, between 30 and 40 years of age.*

31st March 1845, *Half-past Eleven*, A. M.—Ten days ago,

she thinks after exposure to cold, she began to suffer from severe pains in the right cheek, right temple, and lower jaw. The pains have occurred in paroxysms ever since, and have been sometimes severe during the day for about two hours at a time; but have afflicted her chiefly in the night, so continuously and excessively that she has slept little since the disorder began. During the last two nights, in particular, the pains have been so constant and intense that she slept almost none.

The sufferings during the paroxysms are so excruciating, that she cannot refrain from cries and tears. The pains are shooting, and are felt chiefly in front of the right ear, and under the orbit, but often extend to the temple and side of the neck. Pulse 100, and said to be habitually rather frequent. Tongue clean and moist. Her mother was a martyr to *Tic douloureux*. Diet to be farinaceous.

Aconit. 2, every four hours.

1st April.—About half an hour after the first dose of Aconite yesterday, a severe paroxysm occurred, but ceased in half an hour; and there has been no recurrence since, though now and then a feeling as if an attack were threatened. An excellent night, with refreshing sleep.

Aconit. 3, every four hours.

2d.—An attack occurred yesterday about noon; and though it did not entirely subside till four hours had elapsed, it was the least painful she has had. Slept well, and has had no threatening of a paroxysm since yesterday afternoon. The surface of the cheeks, &c., previously tender, can now, for the first time, be touched freely without uneasiness. Pulse under 90. Fish for dinner.

No return of the facial pains occurred, but there was some suffering on the 3d from toothache, which ceased under the use of Bellad. 6, and Spigelia 6, so that the pain was gone by the evening.

CASE XXXI.—A Gentleman, aged 23.

5th May 1845, Half-past Eleven, A.M.—He awoke this morning with a feeling of tenderness and pain in the right testicle, and could not walk to his place of business at ten o'clock without considerable uneasiness. Soon after reaching his office, the pain grew more severe in the testicle, was accompanied by chilliness, nausea, faintness, and much pain in the right flank and lumbar region. He had to be conveyed home.

He is still sick and pale. Pulse 72, small and soft. He is easy while lying still, but the testicle is exquisitely tender to the touch; he cannot bear the slightest pressure or movement of it. There is no sensible swelling. Tongue clean and moist. Bowels open to-day and regular. He can assign no cause for the disorder.

Cocculus 6, every hour.

Half-past Eight, Evening.—By three o'clock the pain and tenderness were so much less, that he was able to be out for a short time on urgent business, and with much less suffering than in the morning. Can bear pressure now with comparative ease, except on the epididymis. The gland is a little more tumid than usual. Pulse 78. Skin moist and rather hot. He felt chilly when out at three o'clock.

Pulsat. 6,

Cocculus 6, time about, every hour.

6th May, Half-past Eleven, A.M.—A restless night, and vomited in the earlier part of it. Face flushed. Skin hot. Pulse 108, full and firm. Testicle considerably swelled, between two and three times its natural size; the scrotum over it red, and pressure painful, especially along the back part. Much thirst. Tongue white. One stool. Anorexia.

Aconit. 6,

Pulsat. 6, every half hour, alternately, for the first two doses of each, then every hour.

Nine P.M.—Pulse 100, moderate, smaller, and softer. Is perspiring pretty freely, and has been for two hours past. Less pain of testicle, and no increase of swelling. Feels much relieved.

Cont., Pulsat., and

Aconit. 3.

7th, Eleven A.M.—Pulse 72, soft and natural. Skin cool. Slept six hours during the night, and awoke feeling well. Testicle much reduced in size; no pain, and little tenderness; external redness abated. The cord is a good deal swelled, and tender. Tongue moist, and cleaning. Appetite restored. No thirst. To have calves'-foot jelly at times.

Merc. sol. 6.

Pulsat. 6, alternately, every hour.

8th.—Pulse natural. Swelling, &c., of cord much less. Testicle scarcely a third larger than usual, and almost free from tenderness, though pretty firmly pressed. Tongue clean. Appetite good. Fish to dinner. Requires to go out on business this afternoon.

Cont. med., occasionally.

11th.—Was out on the 8th, and has been every day since, sometimes driving, sometimes walking, and for several hours each day. Notwithstanding these premature proceedings, the testicle is nearly of the ordinary size, and a little hardness only remains in the cord. He has been taking his customary diet, and in the way of medicine for two days past.

Sulph. 6, several times a-day.

16th, *Nine* P.M.—Notwithstanding that he has been constantly occupied during the day in business, frequently anxious and excited, and much on his feet, he felt well till yesterday, when the testicle began to swell again. To-day he walked a good deal; dined out, and took several glasses of wine. Very soon after the wine the gland became very painful. It is about twice the natural size, and tender. Pulse 90.

He was ordered Clematis 6, and afterwards the Sulphur again; and though he did not confine himself from his usual active employment, the pain was gone in a few days, and the swelling much on the decline. He travelled through England for three weeks, returning on the 11th June, the gland quite restored to its natural state. He took the Sulphur twice a-day during most of the time he was away.

CASE XXXII.—*A young Lady, aged 18.*

7th April, 1845, *Afternoon*.—Yesterday morning she began to be a little hoarse, but has not suffered much distress till this forenoon. Her voice is hoarse and broken; and her cough, though not frequent, is of a deep, croupy character. The larynx is painful on pressure, and the cough excites a sharp pain in it, and so does swallowing. Frequently she is sensible of constriction and difficulty in breathing, referred to the larynx; and often inspiration and expiration are attended by a considerable stridulous noise. Pulse 80, full and firm. Skin hot. Face flushed. Tongue a little furred.

Aconit. 6,

Spongia 3, time about, every hour, till a dose of each has been taken; then every two hours.

8th, *Eleven* A.M.—Was restless for most of the night. Feels much better to-day. Pulse 66, soft. Voice greatly restored, though still not natural at all times. Very little cough, and much less pain of larynx. Cough has still a little of the croupy character. Skin cool. Did not perspire. No stool. Tongue moist and cleaning.

Hepar Sulphuris 6, every four hours.

9th.—Out of bed, and feels well. Voice natural.

CASE XXXIII.—A Bookbinder, aged 46.

8th July, 1844, *Royal Infirmary*, One P.M.—Face pale; body moderately fleshy. He states that about three weeks ago he received some contusions about the chest and body, and about a week after became affected with difficult breathing, but without pain of the chest. There was soon a good deal of expectoration, deeply coloured with blood, and frothy. Since the morning of the 5th he has been affected with diarrhœa, which disturbed him five or six times last night, and has continued to-day.

He says that, at a former period of his life, he was much addicted to drinking, but has not been so for the last ten years. It was subsequently ascertained from a relative that for two years past he has been suffering from stomach complaint, of which a chief symptom was a want of appetite. He was lately in jail for fifteen days. His mind has been also affected since his illness; and his manner is somewhat brisk and peculiar. He stated that he was of Jewish extraction; whereas he is known to have been born in this country, and of Scotch parents.

Nearly the lower half of the left side of the chest, posteriorly, is dull on percussion; and at times bronchial respiration, and bronchial voice, are audible over that space, and occasionally small mucous rattle. The dulness of percussion does not extend forwards beyond the commencement of the lateral region, and there is crepitation at this point. On the right side, at its lower part, for about three fingers' breadth, the percussion sound is much impaired, and subcrepitation is heard.

Pulse 134, pretty large, very soft, and now and then intermittent. Respir. 24. Expectoration scanty of late, rusty, glutinous, and frothy. Tongue furred and clammy.

Phosph. 4.

The first dose was taken at half-past one.

Four P.M.—Pulse 128, soft and regular. No cough, and no expectoration. Soon after the dose was taken he felt his breathing freer. He has slept at intervals since; had not slept last night, from coughing, expectoration, and frequent calls to stool. One scanty stool since admission. Respirations 21.

Five P.M.—Pulse 120, full and soft. Respirations 24. No stool. Laryngeal wheezing during respiration for the

last two hours. Respiratory murmur pure in front; back not examined.

Phosph. 3 now, and another dose in an hour.

Nine P.M.—Pulse full and soft; 108 and 110 when intermittent, and 120 when not. Has expectorated once, and the matter free from tinge of blood. Respirations 24. Sleeps occasionally. Three scanty stools.

Another dose of Phosph. 3.

Eleven P.M.—Pulse, when intermittent, 104; when not, 120. Respirations 24. No stool. Skin very hot. Is very sleepy.

Repeat Phosph. 3.

9th, Half-past One A.M.—Pulse 110 when intermittent, 118 when not. Resp. 20. One stool. Cough rather frequently; every half-hour or so.

Half-past Eight A.M.—Had another dose of Phosph. 3. More laryngeal wheeze in breathing, and some sibilant and sonorous rattles in front. Pulse 120, soft, but not feeble. Resp. 26. Skin hot. No stool.

The Phosphorus was now omitted; and as the bowels did not seem to be materially affected. Tartar emetic in the usual doses was ordered, and a blister applied to the chest, in consequence of the supervention of signs of general bronchitis. The rattles became more abundant in the course of the day; and expectoration, of a dingy red colour, became considerable; and notwithstanding the use of the ordinary remedies, no amendment occurred, and he gradually sank early on the morning of the 10th.

The middle lobe of the right lung was found completely solid, and of a pale red colour, the lowest engorged, and covered externally with consistent lymph. The lower lobe of the left lung was solid throughout, and the surface partially covered with coagulable lymph. The heart was hypertrophous, and weight sixteen ounces. The mucous membrane of the stomach mammillated; traces of previous inflammation on the spleen.

NOTE.—The homœopathic treatment was adopted in this case, not as an *experiment*,—for by the time the case occurred I felt satisfied, from the attention I had bestowed on the effects of homœopathic practice, that the statements of Dr. Fleischmann respecting the efficacy of his treatment of pneumonia by Phosphorus were entitled to implicit credit. At the same time, I would not have adopted his practice, in the circumstances under which this case occurred, had I not felt satisfied that there was no prospect of success from the ordinary treatment. This opinion was formed on the following grounds:—

1st, That one-half of the cases of pneumonia, which present a pulse between 130 and 140, terminate fatally under the ordinary treatment.—*Grisolle*, p. 537.

2d, That one-half, also, of the cases in which the disease affects both lungs terminated fatally under the ordinary treatment in the practice of Chomel.

3d, That there was reason to believe, when the case was first seen, that the bowels were in a state which rendered the employment of Tartar emetic (the only really effectual remedy for pneumonia in the ordinary practice) inadmissible.

4th, That the soft and intermittent state of the pulse, together with the history of the patient, did not appear to justify the expectation that blood-letting, to an amount capable of affecting the disease advantageously, could be borne.

When, subsequently, the disease of the heart was discovered, it was obvious that the capacity of recovering was still further reduced; and the disordered state of the intellectual faculties, also ascertained afterwards, left no room for a reasonable doubt that the case was the worst possible for the hope of success from treatment of any kind.

Contrasted with the bad opinion of the case, founded on the results of the ordinary practice, there was the testimony of a credible authority in favour of another system, as preferable in pneumonia generally. And though he has not put us in possession of details respecting the average mortality in his practice in double pneumonia, at different ages, and so forth, the average result of but one death in fifteen cases, of all ages and kinds, was sufficient not merely to warrant, but to render imperative, the adoption of his method, by one who gave credit to his statements, since the average in the common practice ranges, in different hospitals, from one in three cases, to one in seven.

The homœopathic practice was relinquished when the supervention of a new complication shut out the previous faint hopes that it might be effectual. My only regret is, that I did not give a lower dilution of Phosphorus, and persevere in its employment.

Since this case occurred, and in addition to that which follows, I have seen, in occasional consultation, three cases of pneumonia treated successfully by homœopathic remedies. In two of these the patients were above 70 years old; in the third 53. The case I have related is the only fatal one I have seen or heard of treated here in the same way.

CASE XXXIV.—A Girl, aged 10.

20th March, 1845, Nine A. M.—She became ill on the 14th with what was supposed to be either a feverish cold, or the effect of over-indulgence in apples, and had some castor oil given by her mother. She complained of headache, and pains in both hypochondria, especially the right; her tongue was white, and she was very feverish and restless, but had no cough. Ten days ago she had four leeches applied to the right hypochondrium, and yesterday several doses of an antimonial solution. No other effect followed the treatment than relief to the pain. She has continued very restless, and is said to have had delirium, with much talking, and to have coughed occasionally since the night before last.

She has had a restless night, with much delirious wandering, and no sleep. Pulse 126, small and soft. Respirations 48. Tongue white. Much thirst, and heat of skin.

On the right side of the chest the percussion sound is dull, posteriorly, as high as the spine of the scapula, and from the axilla all down the lateral aspect of this side. Bronchial

respiration and bronchophony are very distinct over the dull parts, but there are no rattles. Coughs little.

Tinct. of Phosph. 2, four drops in eight tea-spoonfuls of water; a spoonful every hour and a half.

Nine P.M.—Since five o'clock the constant restlessness and talking have yielded to quiet and sleep. Is very sleepy at present; had not slept ten minutes at a time during the previous course of her illness. Is much more correct when roused. Pulse 120, soft, and moderately firm.

Phosph. 2, a drop for a dose; Tart. ant. 1, every hour, alternately.

21st, Nine A.M.—Slept almost all night soundly, roused only for her medicine. Pulse 120, small and soft. Percussion sound and bronchial voice and respiration unchanged. On the left back, which had not been previously examined, at its lowest part, there are some small mucous rattles. Her mind still wanders at times, but she is not talkative. Coughs little; no expectoration.

Phosph. 2, every two hours.

12 Noon.—Pulse 124, stronger and fuller. Subcrepitation now and then on the right back, where the percussion sound is dull. Some complaint of pain in this side at its lower and lateral part. No stool since the 19th.

Phosph. 2. Bryonia 3, time about, every hour.

Nine P.M.—Has slept quietly during most of the afternoon. Has no pain. Bowels moved by enema of tepid water. No confusion or wandering but just on waking. Pulse 114, soft. Respirations 48.

Cont. Phosph. and Bryonia.

22d, Eight A.M.—A very quiet and good night. Pulse 108, full and soft. Asked for food. Subcrepitation continues behind on the right, and the percussion sound is scarcely so dull. Tongue white.

Cont. medicine every hour and a half.

Ten P.M.—Has been quiet and rational all day. Has had Bryonia 2, since five o'clock, alternately every hour with Phosph. Pulse 100. Respirations 40. Has taken food several times. Bowels moved by enema.

Cont. medicine.

23d, Eleven A.M.—Has slept well. Tongue cleaning. Pulse 92. Respirations 30. Skin almost cool. Minute rattles obscure the bronchial sound on various parts of the right back.

Phosph. 3,

Bryonia 2, time about, every hour and a half.

24th.—Percussion sound considerably improved, and subcrepitant rattles abundant. Otherwise as yesterday.

Phosph. 2, every two hours.

25th, Noon.—Pulse 80, soft. Respirations 28. Percussion sound much improved; no bronchial sounds; much minute subcrepitation. Bowels moved naturally. Appetite good. Sits up in bed, and occupies herself with her playthings.

Phosph. 3, every four hours.

26th.—Pulse 76. Tongue clean and moist. Impaired sound of percussion on the back only partial; a few mucous rattles on full inspiration. Bowels regular.

Sulph. 6, four times a-day.

On the 28th (the eighth day of the treatment,) a mere shade of difference in the percussion sounds of the two sides remained, and every other trace of the disease was gone. On the 29th she was out of bed, and felt scarcely weak.*

CASE XXXV.—A *Male Infant, aged 2 years.*

14th Jan. 1845.—This child is fair, and thin, and for three months past has had occasional convulsive fits. Symptoms indicating an affection of the head came on, on the 11th, after about fourteen days of treatment by an ordinary practitioner for an affection of the chest, for which leeches and a blister had been used, along with internal remedies. Coma became complete on the 12th; the head had been shaved and blistered, and purgatives have been repeatedly given. Had 3 drops of Solution of Morphia last night, and 3 a few hours ago. Had three convulsive fits during the night.

Is comatose; pupils contracted; pulse 140, and scarcely perceptible. Feet cold. Face pale. The ordinary attendant has ceased to prescribe further, as the case appeared hopeless.

I declined interfering, as the disease seemed drawing to a speedy close,—and yielded only to the importunities of the mother. Bellad. 3, and Stram. 3, were ordered every hour,

* Let me remind the reader of some particulars related by Grisolle of the course of pneumonia when left to itself, in order that he may the better judge of the effect of the remedies in the preceding case. Grisolle selected eleven cases of pneumonia, chiefly in young persons, and characterized by general symptoms so mild, that he thought there was no danger in leaving the disease to follow its natural course undisturbed. In these slight cases, the fever had scarcely ceased by the tenth day, the date of its cessation in the above severe case; the signs of commencing resolution of the hepatisation occurred in the former towards the end of the second week; in the latter, on the 9th day: in the former, the auscultatory signs continued audible till between the twenty-second and thirtieth days; in the latter, they were gone by the fifteenth.

alternately,—and some drops of brandy in arrow-root from time to time. Death took place in the course of the evening.

B. CHIEFLY CHRONIC CASES, OR RECENT AND NOT INFLAMMATORY.

CASE XXXVI.—*A Gentleman, about 50 years of age.*

3d June, 1844.—Happening to call on him in the forenoon on business, I found him suffering from intense headache, as he had been since morning; and unable to see clearly enough to write. Some years ago he had been very subject to attacks of headache and blindness of the same kind, both of which were wont to continue the greater part of the day,—the headache all day,—and he was not altogether relieved from pain till another day of less severe suffering had passed. I gave him Belladonna 18, and occupied myself with some papers I had to look over.

On inquiring about a quarter of an hour after, I found that the headache was greatly abated, while the vision continued affected as before. He got another dose of Belladonna. In twenty minutes after, both headache and blindness were totally gone. They did not return.

CASE XXXVII.—*A Married Lady aged 37.*

9th Sept. 1844, half-past Three o'clock P.M.—Since about nine in the morning, she has been suffering as follows, and has passed a miserable day:—There is pain across the vertex and middle of the head, extending to the upper half of both parietal regions. The pain is said to be of a heavy crushing kind. There is a sense of tightness across the eyes and root of the nose, with a constant pain in the latter situation. The eyes are painful on being moved, especially to the light; and there are flashes produced in them at the same time. There is a frequent ringing in the ears.

Bellad 6.

In twenty minutes the headache and pain at the root of the nose were gone. The tightness and pain of the eyes remained unchanged.

Another dose Bellad.

In twenty minutes more, the remaining uneasiness was less, but not gone. A dose of Lachesis 6, was given, and in a few minutes every vestige of suffering had disappeared.

CASE XXXVIII.—*An Unmarried Lady of 40 years of age.*

12th March, 1845.—She had been suffering from three o'clock afternoon, until I saw her at half past nine at night from very severe headache. The pain occupied chiefly the right side of the forehead, and the right eye,—and affected in a less degree, the rest of the forehead. She could open the right eye but partially, and the pain in it was much increased on moving the ball. She had been unfit for any occupation since the attack came on, and all her sufferings were increased by movement. There had been no mitigation of the pain since the attack began, up to the time of my visit.

She suffers not unfrequently from similar attacks. They come on gradually, and, after lasting the whole of the day on which they appear, and keeping her awake a great part of the night, do not usually cease till the day after, and often not for several days.

She got Bellad. 6, one dose.

In twenty-five minutes there was no improvement, and she had then Lachesis 6, one dose.

In ten minutes after, the pain began to yield; and in about twenty minutes from the time the Lachesis was taken, not a trace of uneasiness remained. I learnt next day that it had not returned.

CASE XXXIX.—*An Unmarried Lady, aged 40.*

29th January, 1844.—Of pretty robust appearance, and of active habits. Her chief sufferings are from headaches and stomach complaints, and are of long duration. The attacks of headache are liable to come on at any time, but chiefly after meals. The pain is of a heavy or compressing kind, occasionally shooting, and confined generally to the vertex and occiput. When the attacks are very severe, she has recourse to purgatives, and always experiences relief from them;—sometimes for a week. The headache usually returns in a few days, and continues to increase, accompanied by the other disorders, until another dose of medicine is taken, although the bowels, in the intervals, are regular.

She is habitually subject to a feeling of weight in the epigastrium, and to eructations of air and bitter watery fluid,

with pain in the left hypochondrium. These sufferings undergo the same increase and relief as those of the head do. Tongue clean, moist. Appetite good in general; but she lives simply, and eats sparingly, Catamenia gone for several years.

Pulsat. 6, night and morning for two days. Then

Sulph. 6, for the same time.

6th Feb.—Has felt better this last week than for a long time. No headache. Bowels regular.

Nux vom. 6, night and morning.

24th.—Medicine has been done for some days. Has continued to improve, and feels now well. No return of sufferings. Bowels regular.

I had opportunities of seeing her repeatedly afterwards for several months, and found that she continued free from all uneasiness.

CASE XL.—A Widow Lady, aged 60.

7th March, 1844.—Rather thin and pale. General health pretty good. Bowels inclined to constipation, so that she takes a little Gregory's Mixture every four or five days.

Has been subject to severe headaches for about fifteen years. Every second or third week during that time the attacks have come on, excepting the last two months, in the course of which they have recurred every week. The day before an attack, she has feelings of tightness and fulness about the head, with vertigo and general feebleness. Next morning she finds the headache present on awaking. It increases to a great degree of severity during the day, and renders her unable to leave her bed; and on the following day some pain remains, with feebleness. For nearly three entire days every week she is rendered unfit for any exertion of body or mind. The pain is general over the head, and most severe about the vertex. When at the worst, she has difficulty of articulation. Sometimes, the day before the attack of headache, she has been taken ill in the streets with the premonitory symptoms, and been in danger of falling. To-day she has a warning of an approach of headache.

Lachesis 18, 2^{co} a-day, for three days; then
Calcarea carb. 6, for three days.

14th.—The attack of headache on the 8th was unusually severe. She was kept in bed all day, suffering extremely.

Pulsatilla 6, 2^{co} a-day, for four days; then
Calc. carb. 2^{co} a-day, for the same time.

28th.—Finished the medicine on the 22d. Had headache on the 24th, after the longest interval she has had this year. She had no warning of its approach the day before; it was inconsiderable, not more than she used to have the day after her severe attacks; did not confine her to bed, and went completely off by five in the afternoon. Bowels have been quite easy and regular since the 7th, though formerly she was usually three days without movement.

Cont. Puls. and Calc. C.

23d April.—Medicine was finished on the 7th; she has been detained by domestic circumstances from returning sooner. Had headache, much as that described last, on the 3d, brought on, she thinks, by much anxiety. Two very slight attacks since. Bowels less regular of late; so that she took a dose of Gregory's Mixture three days ago. Appetite improved. Feels stronger.

Calc. carb. 6, 2^{ce} a-day, for ten days.

7th May.—No return of headache since the last slight attack three weeks ago; and no uneasy feeling, but of noise in the ears, which has been an almost constant complaint for years. Bowels rather slow.

Nux vom. 12, 2^{ce} a-day, for four days; then

Calc. carb. 6, 1^{ce} a-day, for nine days.

27th May.—Had headache on the 9th; it was pretty severe, and confined her to bed for most of the day. Bowels quite regular again.

Bellad. 18, 2^{ce} a-day.

29th June.—Has had but one headache since the 9th of May. It occurred during an attack of feverish cold, which confined her to bed for six days. As she resides at a distance, she has not been able to return sooner, though her medicine has been done sixteen days.

Bellad. 18, 2^{ce} a-day, for a fortnight.

26th August.—Has kept free from any considerable uneasiness about the head till within the last fortnight, though her medicine was finished five or six weeks ago. A severe attack four days ago. Bowels again confined.

Nux vom. 12, 2^{ce} a-day.

5th Sept.—No return of headache. Bowels regular.

Bellad. 18, 2^{ce} a-day.

19th.—On two occasions had the slightest indication of approaching headache, but none occurred, and she felt speedily well again. Bowels regular. Feels greatly improved in bodily strength, and in vigour of mind.

Bellad. 6, once a-day.

9th Oct.—A slight headache of four or five hours since last report, neither preceded nor followed by the former ailments. Continues to feel much better. No medicine for a week.

China 3, every third morning.

21st.—Only a slight threatening of headache on the 14th.

Feb., 1845.—She has called two or three times during the winter, when passing for a supply of medicine, but has generally been without any, as she did not consider the little liability to headache which remained, worth caring for. She has continued strong and well, with the exception of slight headaches after long intervals.

5th June.—Has had but one headache during the last three months, in March.

CASE XLI.—A Widow Lady, aged 45.

27th September, 1844.—Of a full habit. Ever since she remembers, she has been liable to headaches. An attack of headache has, for years, recurred every fortnight at least, and, for some time past, every two days. It affects the whole head severely, but especially the right temple, and parts around the right orbit. She begins to suffer in the morning, and continues to do so all day till bed-time. There is often nausea, and sometimes vomiting, along with headache. Has long been accustomed to take an aperient early in the day, when the attacks occurred; although there is no tendency to constipation.

Nux vom. 6, 2^o a-day.

7th October.—Had a moderate headache yesterday, for the first time since she began the Nux vom. It was much less severe than usual.

China 3, in the morning.

Bellad. 6, in the evening.

22d.—No return of headache in the slightest degree.

Omit med.

I saw her several weeks after, and learnt that there had been no recurrence of headache.

CASE XLII.—A Female Servant, aged 24.

9th November, 1844.—Dark complexion; dull and heavy-looking; moderately robust. She is daily, and almost constantly, affected with headache. It generally begins in the nucha and occiput, and extends forward to the lower part of the forehead, where it is usually the most severe, although

very distressing all over the head. When it reaches its height it is attended by dizziness, and inability to open the eyes fully. She sometimes awakes with the headache, and is generally worst in the forenoon; but it is often equally intense all day. It is increased at any time by stooping, and often by exercise in the open air. She is never relieved by purgatives. She is often obliged to go to bed when the headache is present,—not because she there experiences relief, but from inability to sit up.

She has suffered thus for about six months, without a day's interval, and almost from the first as severely as at present. She has been rendered quite unfit for service in consequence.

Catamenia regular and abundant, but attended, for the first two days, by intense suffering in the loins and abdomen ever since she was 14 years old. Suffers from dyspnœa when engaged in any unusual exertion. Action of heart, &c., natural. Bowels regular. Noise and light aggravate the headache.

Bellad. 6, 2^{co} a-day.

13th, *Evening*.—Since she began the medicine she has been much affected with sickness and vomiting. Her first dose was taken at 10 P.M. on the 9th, and half an hour after she became sick, and speedily vomited; and she continued to be thus affected frequently throughout the night. After every morning dose since, she has had a recurrence of the sickness and vomiting, but none after the evening dose. In consequence of these attacks, she omitted the medicine this morning, and has vomited less frequently—indeed none since 3 P.M.; whereas previously she continued sick, and subject to vomiting till 8 or 9 at night. Headaches rather worse, and pain in the forehead and eyes, when exposed to the light especially. Omit med.

14th.—Nausea repeatedly to-day, but no vomiting. No medicine.

18th.—Neither nausea nor vomiting since. Had never been effected with sickness and vomiting previously during the continuance of her illness, nor liable to such attacks previously. Headache again about ordinary severity, though somewhat different in kind.

Bellad. 18, one dose every night.

21st.—Less headache for the last two days than she has had for months during so long a time. No nausea.

Bellad. 6, 2^{co} a-day.

25th.—Was quite free from headache on 22d and 23d, but had a little yesterday in the forenoon, and again a slight

headache to-day. Has not had such two days of ease as 22d and 23d for six months. No nausea.

Bellad. 18, one dose every night.

14th December.—Medicine done on the 10th; and she had taken it irregularly during the preceding week, because she was quite free from headache the whole of that time. For the last few days she has had return of the pain to a considerable extent.

Calc. carb. 6.

25th.—Has had headache of former severity only one day since.

Bellad. 6, every night.

2d January 1845.—Was free from headache till two days ago; since then some return of it. Medicine done on the 29th ult. Cont.

13th.—Has had only occasional, and, compared to her former sufferings, but inconsiderable headache since last report.

Aconit. 18, 2^{ce} a-day for eight days.

8th March.—Has been so little troubled with headache for the last two months, that she did not think it necessary to apply again. She has been able to resume working for her livelihood; and applies now for the consequences of a fall she got three days ago.

CASE XLIII.—*An Unmarried Lady, aged 30.*

1st April, 1845.—She is very spare and sallow, and subject to severe headaches. The pain affects the whole head, and is particularly intense on the right side and front, especially above the eyes. It is of a heavy compressive character, and accompanied by a sense of heat. Sometimes on the right side acute shootings occur. There is also much giddiness during the attacks.

The sufferings come on in paroxysms, which last about twelve hours, and are particularly severe in the mornings, and attended with flushing often. Nausea and vomiting also accompany the attacks generally, and last for several hours. She is obliged to remain in bed while the paroxysms continue. Though they occur commonly in the morning, they are easily brought on by fatigue, and sometimes by even moderate exercise in the open air. She cannot endure a bright light or noise when they are present, without the sufferings being aggravated. She is rarely more than two

days free from the severe attacks, and has more or less headache every morning, which goes off after breakfast.

Bowels regular. She does not take medicine of any kind, as it never gives her relief. She sleeps well. The catamenia are regular, and occasionally excessive. Tongue clean. She has been subject to these attacks for above sixteen years, without any material difference during the whole time.

Bellad. 12, 2^{co} a-day.

9th.—She has had no severe headache since ; indeed, any pain that has occurred has been so slight, that it is only on particular inquiry that she states she has had any. What has occurred has been very slight, only on one or two occasions, and for a very short period. No nausea or vomiting.

Cont. Bellad.

15th.—No severe attacks, and only slight headaches in the morning, ceasing after breakfast.

Calcareo 6, 30, once a-day.

29th.—The slight morning headaches continue.

Sepia 30, once a-day.

6th May.—The slight headaches have been very trivial, and for some days absent. No other ailment.

Sepia 30, every second day.

26th.—No headache of any kind since last report ; a little confusion only on getting up. No nausea, &c.

Omit Sepia.

2d July.—Has continued perfectly well.

CASE XLIV.—*An Unmarried Lady, aged 29.*

5th August, 1844.—She is thin and feeble, and has suffered nearly at present for between four and five years.

She has almost constant headache, generally so severe as to unfit her for exertion. The only periods of comparative ease she enjoys are when she is in the country for a month or two in summer. The headaches vary a good deal in character,—are sometimes general, sometimes confined to the forehead or temples ; are sometimes shooting, sometimes constrictive. .

The catamenia have been scanty for years, and often suppressed for several months. Her appetite, for everything but what is acid, salt, or pungent, has for years been almost gone. She is very dependent on wine, or beer, for some feeling of strength ; is habitually constipated, and has been

often affected with hæmoptysis and cough; and sometimes with hysterical complaints.

For about four months she took a succession of homœopathic remedies,—Pulsatilla, Nux vomica, Sepia, Graphite, Lachesis, and Bryonia,—without permanent improvement, eight or ten days only, now and then, elapsing without suffering. She never, however, would give up entirely the use of wine, beer, or ale, for above a few days. She was afterwards prescribed for by Dr. Davidson, and continued to take the remedies he recommended for between two and three months without material change. She improved a little since, while residing with some friends, and incited to exertion, but is now (June) nearly in her former state.

CASE XLV.—*A Dress-Maker, aged 17.*

14th August, 1844.—Of a spare and pallid appearance. Has for three years been in bad health, chiefly distinguished by great weakness, incapacity for exertion, amenorrhœa, headaches, want of appetite, constipation, and for many months past fainting fits, palpitation of the heart, breathlessness, gastrodynia, and other hysterical disorders.

She had Ignatia, Pulsatilla, Sepia, Belladonna, Ferrum, China, and was under treatment for above two months without improvement.

CASE XLVI.—*A Girl, aged 10.*

26th August, 1844.—Since she was two years old she has been subject to headaches, and was subject to epileptic fits during her seventh and eighth years. Her mother has been for many years subject to epilepsy also.

The headaches are very intense in general, causing much crying. They occur at no particular periods; are seldom absent for a whole day; sometimes last an hour or two—sometimes for twenty-four. They affect chiefly the top of the head, and vary in character; but are chiefly as if pins were being thrust into the head. She is sometimes “out of her mind,” and behaves very oddly; and becomes giddy when she lies on her back.

The head has been shaved at various times, and leeches, with relief for not more than two or three days.

She was ordered Nux vomica 6, Calcarea 6, Bellad. 18 and 6 successively, till the 23d of September, and the head was shaved at the first. For the last three weeks the head was

decidedly easier, and she had no severe attack. On the 7th October she is reported to have had a severe attack on the 2d. Some other medicine was given ; but I have not seen her since.

CASE XLVII.—*A Boy, aged 14.*

11th June, 1844.—Pale, and rather thin. Has been subject to epilepsy for five years. An aunt suffered from the same disorder, and died in one of the fits. For two years past he has had several fits every week ; for the most part, three, four, or more ; and sometimes several, in one day. He has been under the care of several ordinary practitioners without advantage. There is no pain of head ; and he is intelligent and active.

He continued under treatment for nearly a year. Several times the interval was extended to eight, ten, and eleven days, and once to thirteen ; but after these more protracted intermissions, the fits recurred with greater frequency for six or eight days ; so that no actual improvement has remained.

CASE XLVIII.—*A married Lady, aged 61.*

26th February 1844.—She is now of rather a thin habit than otherwise, having fallen off considerably since her sufferings have become frequent ; and she appears very feeble.

She is subject to severe spasmodic attacks, which recur every three weeks. For a day or two before an attack she experiences severe headache. The spasmodic paroxysm commences by the great toe of the right foot being drawn tightly up, while a constriction is felt about the heel. The muscles of the right lower extremity become next affected with violent and irregular convulsive contractions, shaking and writhing the limb vigorously, while extreme pain accompanies the convulsion. About the same time that the paroxysm has extended to the leg, she experiences a feeling of tightness and stabbing pain in the region of the heart ; the pulse rises in frequency, and the face and eyes become suffused. She suffers next from pain on the left side of the vertex, which sometimes extends round the back of the head. After the fit has continued thus for a few minutes, the muscles of the thigh and leg undergo some more powerful and painful convulsions, and the attack terminates, the heart gradually recovering its wonted action. In a quarter of an hour or so, she is able to move about again. For a long time past the affect-

ed side has been feeble, so as to render her gait very unsteady. Her mind is considerably weakened, and she does not articulate well. There has been no diminution in the severity of the ordinary paroxysms since the complaint began; and they are now as frequent as at any time, and much more so than they were for some years after they began.

She became affected with them fourteen years ago. The first attack occurred in connection with mental anxiety. She felt on that occasion as if her heart had been suddenly pierced, and then the acute feeling extended down her right side, when the convulsion of the limb took place. Another attack happened six weeks after the first, and was accompanied by pain in the left parietal region of the head. She did not suffer from a third till after the lapse of two or three months; and for a year or more afterwards, about the same interval occurred between the paroxysms. They became afterwards gradually more frequent—recurring every six, five, four, and, for a long time past, every second or third week.

About six years ago, under the use of the saccharine Carbonate of iron, an interval of between eleven and twelve weeks happened, and she became considerably stronger than she had been for a length of time previously. But this temporary suspension was succeeded by the severest attack she had ever experienced. The whole right side was then convulsed, and, before the paroxysm subsided, the left side became similarly affected; she was insensible, and had stertorous breathing. The insensibility and convulsions lasted an hour. A fit of a similar character, but more protracted, occurred some time after, under the use of the Creosote, which suspended the ordinary paroxysms for four or five weeks.

Her appetite and digestion are good. Takes habitually an aperient pill to regulate the bowels, which are inclined to be constipated. She had her last fit, of the ordinary severity, a week ago.

Pills to be omitted. No change to be made in diet, though she takes some porter daily, and animal food, tea, &c.

Sulph. 9, a morning dose;

Cuprum metallicum 6, in the evening.

On the 14th the Sulphur was omitted, and Cuprum 30, night and morning, was given.

24th.—The fifth week from the last attack has passed; she feels stronger, and walks more firmly. Bowels have

acted regularly since a few days after having commenced the treatment.

Cuprum 6, night and morning.

23d April.—Has continued taking Cuprum 6. No attack, nor any threatening. Feels and looks stronger. On the 21st, her husband tells me, she was stronger than she had been for years.

Sulph. 9, in the morning.

Cuprum 6, in the evening.

On the 16th of May she partook of something at dinner which disagreed with her; and during the night and next day had repeated vomiting, and some purging. A medical friend gave her Blue pill, Magnesia, and some other medicines. The Cuprum was omitted from the commencement of the illness till the 3d of June.

On the 26th of May, eleven days after the omission of the Cuprum, and thirteen weeks and two days from her previous attack of spasm, a paroxysm took place. The long interval which had occurred had made her friends apprehend that the first recurrence of the paroxysms would be of the same alarming nature as those which had previously happened when the intervals had been prolonged beyond the accustomed period, by the use of Iron and Creosote. The attack was, however, mild, of short duration, and affected only the right lower extremity. Cuprum 6, was resumed on the 3d of June. On the 10th, she had Silica 30, Cuprum 6, in alternate doses, night and morning.

26th June.—After an interval of four weeks, there was a paroxysm on the 24th, slighter than she used to have before the treatment was commenced.

Cuprum 6, 2^{ce} a-day.

13th July.—A slight attack to-day, so slight as to resemble merely the beginning of her ordinary attacks. It ceased suddenly when the wonted severest period was just expected. The porter was discontinued a few days ago.

Acet. Cupri 3, 2^{ce} a-day.

24th August.—Since last report has had two attacks—one on the 2d, and one to-day. The former was extremely slight; the latter of about the same severity as before the treatment. Having been in the country, she has had no medicine for a week past.

Arsenicum 6, 2^{ce} a-day.

8th September.—Several days ago she complained of numbness of the hands, and great feebleness of the limbs. She had become, for some time, much stouter than usual, and

had been taking a glass of wine daily. On the 6th she was cupped on the nape of the neck by my direction, and now the numbness has nearly ceased. The wine was also omitted. She had, in former times, been repeatedly cupped without any influence on the paroxysms. Appetite good; bowels regular.

Cont. Arsen. 6.

Diet to be restricted in quantity.

21st.—Had a very slight attack on the 19th, after an interval of three weeks and four days.

Arsen. 6, once a-day.

2d January 1845.—No attack till the 27th November, after an interval of nine weeks and five days. In a fortnight, another; and ten days after, a third. They were all much less severe than they used to be. The last occurred on 21st December. Her strength has not retained the improvement formerly noticed, but is much about what it was prior to this treatment. Has had no medicine for three weeks, *i. e.*, for ten days before the last attack.

Cuprum 30, once a-day.

10th February.—An attack three weeks after that of 21st December, the slightest she has ever had. General health excellent; bowels regular; appetite good.

Cont. Cuprum 30.

3d March.—Another mild attack after three weeks of interval. All the attacks but one have caused much less suffering, and have been less protracted than before she took these medicines.

Cuprum 18, 2^{ce} a-day.

24th.—With the exception of a very trifling fit which occurred after an interval of only ten days, the attacks have followed one another after intervals of three and four weeks. One attack only has been severe, but it was very short. Another improvement she has experienced from the treatment is a greatly diminished liability to attacks of sickness and vomiting. Her general health is good.

CASE XLIX.—A Gentleman, aged 38.

17th December 1844.—About five years ago he became feeble in the lower extremities, and gradually paraplegic to such a degree, that he has been unable to walk without assistance for about three years.

His progress in walking is at present extremely difficult and unsteady, even with the assistance of an attendant, and

no change to the better has occurred for above two years. He has been for two years subject to acute shooting pains in the body and limbs, and to intense burning sensations in various parts of the feet. The former occur in paroxysms, with some days of interval; the latter almost daily, about five or six in the evening, and throughout the night, so as to deprive him of sleep, unless when allayed by opiates, which he has taken habitually for a year and a half.

Along with the paralysis of motion there occurred impaired sensation along the spine, on part of the integuments of the body in front, in the lower limbs, and in the fingers. He had double vision in 1843, and since then sees very imperfectly, especially for some months past. There is difficulty in retaining urine, and also fæces, especially when attacks of diarrhoea occur, which they do frequently.

Has been under Sir B. Brodie, Dr. Chambers, and others, without benefit. For the last ten weeks has been rubbing in an ointment, containing strychnia, on the loins; and has taken some strychnia internally, with the effect of producing temporary trismus and rigidity of the muscles of the trunk; and he is not yet free from a sense of stiffness in these muscles, brought on by the medicine. Intellect unimpaired.

He was directed to take Silica 30, a dose every night at first, and afterwards every second or third night. For six weeks after he enjoyed a most remarkable exemption from all his pains, and was generally able to sleep soundly at night, although the opiates were omitted. Subsequently the shooting and burning pains began to return at intervals of a few days, and continued to annoy him occasionally, so as to disturb his rest for some hours, and occasionally all night, though Coccus 15, Sulph. 30, and again Silica, were given for six weeks following. During these three months, however, he gained flesh; the sensibility of the integuments improved very considerably, and the power over the sphincters became complete.

It may be questioned, however, whether these effects were not due to the course of Strychnia he had undergone immediately before the other treatment was begun.

CASE L.—A Married Lady, aged 42.

25th March, 1845.—For about a month past she has suffered as follows, after exposure to cold in an unusually slight head-dress during an easterly wind:—Paroxysms of severe shooting pains occur in the face, temples, parietal regions, and

the teeth ; sometimes on one side, sometimes on both. They came on repeatedly during the day, but are worst at night, and last for hours. Since they began she has had a day of interval once or twice, and four days at one time.

She has had a blister on each side of the face ; has rubbed laudanum in the course of the pains, and taken it internally : and has also applied the tincture of Aconite—all without the smallest benefit. The sufferings have been particularly severe for a week past.

She is not careful to prevent the influence of renewed exposure to cold, frequently sitting in a room with the window open, though the weather is raw and cold, and the wind from the east ; and she often over-heats herself in working about her house.

Conium 3, every three hours.

27th.—No improvement. Continues to expose herself as before.

Staphysagria 6, six times a-day.

2d April.—Did not begin the Staphys. till the 28th ; since then the attacks have been decidedly milder, and for the last three days there have been none in the day-time, and they were very mild last night.

Continue.

5th.—Has been disturbed a good deal at night, and yesterday, during the day, several times.

Platinum 9, 3^{ce} a-day.

8th.—Pretty well till yesterday, when she had a smart attack. Has been again careless of exposure, and, in consequence, the treatment has been omitted.

A few days after she was removed to the West of Scotland, and within twenty-four hours the pains finally ceased.

Five years ago she had the same disorder, and continued subject to it for two years, notwithstanding the use of many ordinary remedies.

CASE LI.—A Married Woman, aged about 50.

17th September, 1844.—For two months past, after exposure to cold, she has been affected as at present. She is very hoarse, the voice extremely husky, deep, and broken ; and it is a great effort to her to speak. She coughs a good deal, and expectorates a colourless mucus. Pulse natural. Has not lost flesh ; and is chiefly distressed by the exertion necessary in speaking.

Bryonia 6, twice a-day, for two days ; then Tinct. of Sul-

phur, one-sixth of a drop, in the same way; then Bryonia again.

29th March, 1845.—I have not heard of her again till now. She tells me that she felt better after the first powder, and was very soon quite well after the third, and has continued so.

CASE LII.—A *Lady's Maid*, aged 36.

12th March, 1845.—She is very thin and pale, and never was robust. For five months past she has had a troublesome cough, with which she expectorates very considerably. The cough affects her mostly at night, and in the morning, and is very frequent, especially at the former period. The expectoration is described as whitish. There are at present no physical signs of disease within the chest.

She has constantly much leucorrhœal discharge, and has had for many years. It has been particularly abundant all winter. Bowels regular. Appetite poor. Strength easily exhausted.

Creosote 6, 2^{ce} a-day.

30th.—The cough and expectoration have been quite gone for a good many days; she had much less leucorrhœa by the 19th, and has none at present. It has usually been very copious after the catamenial period, which she expects soon. Cont.

6th April.—Catamenia over, and the leucorrhœa much less than formerly after that event. No return of cough. Cont.

15th.—No cough. Very little leucorrhœa. Cont.

She went to the country a few days after.

NOTE.—Having never seen the slightest reason to suppose that consumption is curable by homœopathic, any more than by other treatment, though I have tried it in several cases, the efficacy of the practice in chronic coughs of a suspicious kind is such, as to afford some apology for those who aver that they have known it cure that fatal malady. Among several cases of this spurious description which have occurred to me, and been cured, I may narrate the following. I took no notes of the case when it first presented itself, but I think it worth relating, as an illustration of what I have just remarked.

20th March, 1844.—About six weeks ago a woman called on me, seeking advice. She had been affected with severe cough and expectoration all winter, which had not been benefited by the many remedies she had been recommended by different physicians to take. She had a very delicate and wasted appearance, and stated that she had lost much flesh during the months the cough had affected her; and that she had become very feeble.

Judging from her appearance and history, I concluded that she was consumptive, but had not time to examine her chest. I gave her Calcarea Carb. 30, to be taken thrice a-day, and expected to hear no more of her. In about ten days, however, she sent for some more medicine, and the same was continued.

She calls to-day, in the midst of a fall of snow, and though she resides nearly a mile and a-half distant, to express her thanks. I did not recognise her, owing

to the improvement in her appearance. She has gained flesh and colour, and has had no cough since the last medicine was finished; it supplied her for eight days or so. Her strength, too, is so much regained, that she has carried in her arms, all the way, a child she could bear for scarcely ten minutes six weeks ago. The weather has been inclement, and she has not confined herself to the house. I examined her chest now, and could find no trace of consolidation: it had doubtless never existed.

CASE LIII.—*A Young Lady, aged 22.*

16th June, 1844.—Three months ago, in consequence of having inhaled some pungent vapour, she was seized with coughing, and expectorated blood; which she continued to do daily for ten or twelve days, and has done so occasionally since. She was bled at the time, and repeatedly blistered on the chest.

She never had uneasiness anywhere but in the trachea, and ever since a disagreeable tickling sensation has remained in it, near the top of the sternum, which excites an occasional cough. The cough brings up a little mucus, which was tinged with blood four days ago. As a member of her family had died of consumption, there was reason to apprehend an affection of the lungs, but neither Dr. Abercrombie nor I could detect any disease in them. Dr. A. recommended merely a light bitter to be taken, to improve the appetite. She has not lost flesh.

Lachesis 6, 2^{ce} a-day.

25th.—Uneasiness nearly gone from the windpipe, and often entirely so for a time. Still coughs up a little mucus. Is much troubled with flatulence, and has been so for months.

Arsen. 4, Carb. veg. 6, alternately, every six hours.

29th.—Flatulence much less; a little mucus is still coughed up, though rarely; a very little uneasiness occurs at times in the windpipe, but much less.

Lachesis was again given for a fortnight, and she left town with a very slight, and only occasional, uneasiness remaining, and much less tendency to expectorate. She was married in September.

On the 13th of December I saw her again, and found she had been complaining of a return of the tickling uneasiness and dyspepsia for some weeks, but she looked well. The former remedies were resumed. Towards the end of the month she began to cough, after exposure to cold, and was immediately blistered on the chest, and afterwards leeches by Dr. Alison's directions, but consumption rapidly developed itself.

CASE LIV.—*A Boy, aged 8.*

9th Feb. 1844.—Has been affected with whooping-cough for nine months; and, for the last two or three months, has been declining, so that he is now emaciated and pallid. He coughs much, expectorates a good deal, and much mucous rattle exists in the chest. Pulse 126. Respirations 40. Skin hot and dry. He has had scrofulous glands in the neck, and is believed now to have tubercles in the lungs, or bronchial glands, or both.

As all the ordinary remedies, and a residence in the country, had failed to produce benefit, his medical attendant agreed to my trying some homœopathic remedies.

He got, accordingly, Arsenicum, Ipecacuan., Aconite, Drosera, Sulphur, successively for ten days, and without change. All treatment was then given up, and he died on the 23d.

CASE LV.—*A Bandage-maker, aged 50.*

2d Sept. 1844.—He is sallow, and rather corpulent. Enjoyed good health till eight years ago, when he had his first attack of spasmodic asthma. He has been much more subject to the disease within the last year. The attacks occur every eight, ten, or fourteen days, about 2 A. M., and are not gone till three or four days, or more, have elapsed. The last began on the 25th ult., and was not over till some time on the 28th.

He cannot recline during the attacks; has no proper sleep; the feet swell; the heart beats irregularly; the difficulty of breathing is excessive; and the rectum and bladder evacuate their contents involuntarily.

He has now, and for a long time, constant thickness of breathing in the intervals. Shocks of the heart preternaturally strong, but sounds normal. Respiratory murmur feeble all over the chest. Bowels regular. Pulse 70. Has been under a great variety of treatment, but has experienced not the smallest relief from any thing. His son is subject to the same affection.

Ipecac. 3, when a paroxysm begins.

Arsenicum 6, 2^{ee} a-day in the intervals.

5th.—An attack on the 3d, commencing at midnight instead of 2 A. M. It was very severe, but passed off entirely, after several remissions, about 8 A. M. Coughed and expectorated much.

torated a good deal yesterday. Feels better to-day than for a considerable time. An attack so short he has not had above once in six months. Did not take the Ipecac. Cont.

11th.—For three days past he has had considerable, and last night much, sense of heat in the chest, which he never felt before. His skin felt also disagreeably hot last night; he has had thirst, and parched mouth. Pulse 72, intermittent.

He is subject to fits of severe pain in the region of the left kidney, one of which occurred last night.

Took no Arsenicum this morning, as he ascribes the sense of heat in the chest to it. He does not know what he is taking, or that the treatment is homœopathic.

Ipecac. 3, every eight hours.

12th.—An attack came on soon after noon yesterday, and, after several remissions, ceased about 7 this morning. It was much less severe than the last, and he does not remember having had two such brief attacks within so short a time, as this and the last; or one so short as this, and so moderate. Felt some shooting pain in the region of the heart, which he had not formerly.

Arsen. 30, every morning.

18th.—No severe attack since, and no return of the customary protracted attacks. On the 12th, soon after mid-day, a short paroxysm, which ceased in half an hour.

Arsen. 30, 2^{ce} a day.

27th.—Continues improving. No paroxysm. Says that, in the intervals of former paroxysms, he had slight ones every morning about 2, which passed off in a couple of hours. These are now less considerable, and shorter. The neuralgia of kidney less severe. Has not been so well, for so long a time, all summer and autumn. Cont.

5th Oct.—No paroxysm. Feels extremely well, and has not been so long free from suffering for twelve months.

Arsen. 12, at night.

9th.—On the night of the 6th, and every night since, about half an hour after his dose of medicine, has felt an uneasy sense of heat in his chest, and all over his body, as when taking Arsen. 6, formerly, and nausea. The heat continued all night, and made him restless. No difficulty of breathing has recurred.

Arsen. 18, every second night.

11th.—No suffering from heat since having taken Arsen. 18. Continues free from asthma. Cont.

29th.—A short paroxysm ten days ago, which continued for less than an hour, but was pretty severe.

Cont. Arsen. 18.

11th Nov.—Has continued free from attacks of asthma. A slight fit of pain in region of left kidney. The weather has been very wet, with frequent easterly winds, for eight or ten days past; and he says that, considering the state of the weather, he should have had protracted paroxysms, as he used to have in such conditions of the atmosphere. For a week past, has felt some headache, nausea, sense of fulness, and some degree of heat in the chest, for above half an hour soon after every dose of the Arsenic. He has been taking, on alternate days, Ipec. 6, and Arsen. 18, for ten days; and, without knowing the nature of the medicine, he says the feelings adverted to occur only after the latter.

Omit med.

15th.—No paroxysm; no return of uneasy feelings since.

Resume both medicines.

22d.—No paroxysm. The Arsen. affects him, after each dose, as before.

Omit med.

29th.—Has had a severe fit of the neuralgic pain, without the difficulty of breathing which always formerly attended these attacks.

On the 2d December, happening to ask him, in the presence of an ordinary physician, who employed him a good deal in bandage-making, how he felt since under the treatment which he had now learnt to have been homœopathic, he stated, with reluctance, that he thought himself a little better; but ascribed his improvement to greater caution in exposing himself to the weather. As I knew this had not been the case, and that he had, for a long time past, expressed himself, as the several members of his family and his former medical attendant had also done, as much better, I ceased to attend him.

CASE LVI.—A Housemaid, aged 29.

19th April, 1844.—Spare and sallow. Has incessant uneasiness, usually amounting to pain in the epigastrium. Twice, or thrice a-day, the pain increases to such a degree of intensity as to cause her to scream with agony. In this state it lasts about half an hour. These several attacks happen sometimes after food, and sometimes though none have been recently taken. Has occasional ascent of clear, slightly

acid, fluid into the mouth; mostly in the mornings, occasionally in the afternoon. Abdomen swells much towards night. Tongue clammy. Some thirst. Little appetite—often none. Bowels regular, daily, without medicine.

Has habitual uneasiness in the forehead,—more a dull, stupefying sensation, than pain.

Catamenia very scanty for about two years.

Her complaints all date about two years back; and have been constant, more or less, since. She has suffered severely all winter and spring.

Carbo vegetab. 6, 3^{ce} a-day.

23d.—The paroxysms of pain have not been “half so bad” since she took the second dose. The continued gnawing pain is also much less. Appetite improved. Tongue cleaner. Bowels regular. Swells nearly as before. Head unimproved. Cont.

2d May.—Has been entirely free from uneasiness of stomach since last report. Head as before.

Pulsat. 6, 2^{ce} a-day for four days; then

Calcaria carb. 6, for three days.

19th May.—Has had no complaint for eight days past. Goes to a situation in the country. I did not learn the state of the catamenia.

CASE LVII.—*A young Lady, aged 19.*

25th November, 1844.—Is tall, slender, and of a somewhat delicate appearance. For four or five weeks past she has been subject to gastrodynia after meals, more especially in the afternoon and evening, and after fatigue and excitement. The pain is gnawing and constrictive. No nausea; moderate appetite; and bowels regular.

She was ordered Nux vomica, Belladonna, Chamomilla, Bryonia, &c., successively, in the course of the next five weeks, without the liability to have the pain excited by fatigue, &c., as above, being lessened. The complaint afterwards speedily decreased while taking Causticum 12; and was nearly gone in about a fortnight, when reports were discontinued.

CASE LVIII.—*A Married Lady, aged 50, very stout.*

29th August, 1844.—Has suffered pain, usually severe, in region of stomach, for three days past, and particularly intense after eating. When at the worst, the pain is as if some

hard body were being thrust into the epigastrium, and bored in every direction. Some tenderness on pressure. Bowels several times moved yesterday from medicine. Obligated to go to bed to-day, after having taken some soup to dinner, and suffers now (7 P.M.) from severe pain, as above.

Nux vom. 4; dose to be repeated according to circumstances.

30th.—Soon after the dose of nux vom. the pain ceased. She felt some nausea, and retched; but almost nothing came up. She fell asleep, free from pain, soon after 8 o'clock, and was not disturbed till 2, A.M., when she felt some return of it. Another dose was speedily followed by removal of the uneasiness, and she quickly fell asleep again. There has been no return of pain. A little nausea, and retching, after having taken tea this morning. No tenderness of epigastrium. No stool. Tongue whitish and moist. Some thirst.

Nux vom. 6, 3^{ce} a-day.

3d September.—Has continued perfectly free from uneasiness, and nausea, &c. Bowels regular.

CASE LIX.—A Married Lady, aged 60.

2d December, 1844.—Of a full, robust habit, and florid complexion. For five weeks past she has suffered every day, without an exception, from pain in the stomach. It is not always of the same intensity, and when at the worst, is extremely distressing. It occupies the epigastrium, and extends through the left hypochondrium. It is the most severe in the afternoon and evening, and at other times is merely of a dull gnawing kind. Her appetite has declined; she has occasional bilious vomiting, and has been tormented, especially of late, with much flatulence. Bowels regular. She had been accustomed to live well; but, since her illness began, has restricted herself to the plainest food, without any apparent benefit. She had the same disorder several years ago, and continued to suffer from it for about six months. She has been accustomed to some stimulant at dinner-time, and is allowed to continue the use of a little spirits and water.

Nux vom. 12, 2^{ce} a-day.

6th.—Had a good deal of pain on the 4th, but yesterday was almost free from it all day, and has had none to-day yet, (one, P.M.) Not the least annoyance from flatulence yesterday or to-day. Cont.

9th.—No uneasiness whatever since last report. No flatulence.

Cont. Nux, once a-day.

14th.—Has continued quite well. Omit.

CASE LX.—*A Female Servant, aged 19.*

15th December, 1844.—She has for a long time been subject to cough, and has unequivocal signs of tubercular disease of the lungs, not in an active state at present. Is thin and florid. For nearly two months past she has vomited daily, some times one meal, more frequently several, and occasionally all the food she has taken. The vomiting is preceded by considerable pain of the stomach. Tongue clean. Bowels regular.

Nux vom. 9, 2^{ce} a-day.

24th.—No improvement.

Puls. 6, 2^{ce} a-day.

30th.—No change.

Ferrum 6, 2^{ce} a-day.

3d January, 1845.—Has not vomited her dinner since, and has had less pain of stomach.

10th.—Vomiting, &c., much as formerly.

Cham. 6, 2^{ce} a-day.

17th February.—Has been much better for nearly four weeks, vomiting seldom, not more than once a-day, and sometimes none. Much less pain. Coughs a good deal. The treatment was discontinued.

CASE LXI.—*A Footman, aged 22.*

28th December, 1844.—Of ordinary appearance. For three weeks past he has suffered much from his stomach. His food is brought up soon after every meal in acid mouthfuls, with flatus. He has found animal food agree the worst, though it does not come up so soon after having been swallowed. Besides this annoyance after eating, he vomits, several times in the course of the day, a dark slimy matter, once or twice tinged with blood. Both the eructations and vomitings are preceded and accompanied by pain in the epigastrium.

Soon after the illness began, he restricted his diet to weak tea, toast, sago, rice, and other farinaceous matters; and has been taking a bitter infusion with alkali.

Nux vom. 6.

Sulph. 6, in alternate doses, every six hours.

30th.—By the afternoon of the 28th, he had taken some of each medicine, and had no suffering whatever after the two last meals of that day. He had not felt so well since the illness began. Yesterday the vomited matter was paler than formerly, and the various symptoms less severe.

Nux vom. 6, every six hours.

1st January, 1845.—No vomiting all yesterday or to-day but the acid eructations continue at times. Cont.

6th.—No return of vomiting or eructations till yesterday, when, having felt extremely well, he ventured to take some meat at dinner. He felt heaviness and uneasiness in stomach after, and vomited in about an hour.

Cont. Nux vom. night and morning.

11th.—Felt well till the 9th. He took an egg on that day, and some meat the day after, and vomited after both; the matter ejected, partly bloody. Has had much heat and pain of epigastrium since, and much thirst. Bowels regular. Tongue moist and clean.

Arsen. 6, 2^{ce} a-day.

17th.—No return of vomiting, and no acid eructations above once or twice since the 13th; and no pain. Has taken an egg daily for several days.

Bryonia 6, 2^{ce} a-day.

25th.—No return of vomiting or pain, and very rarely regurgitation. Has continued to take an egg, and to-day meat to dinner. Feels well.

Omit med.

30th.—In the evening, for several days, has had vomiting and pain again, acidity and thirst. Bowels regular.

Nux vom. 3, 2^{ce} a-day.

None of the symptoms returned; he took animal food regularly after eight days had elapsed, and continued the same medicine for about three weeks, though he was well after the first eight days.

CASE LXII.—A Lady, aged 45.

28th December, 1844.—Rather spare. For many years subject to pain in the epigastrium and both hypochondria. She awakes in the morning free from it; but if long in dressing, or chilled, it comes on early, though, usually, she suffers none till the afternoon. It distresses her much; and, when present, she cannot bear the pressure of her clothes on the region of the stomach. It is of a constrictive, gnawing kind. Sometimes there are two, or even three days of interval, but

very rarely more. She suffers at all periods of the year, but chiefly in cold weather. Bowels habitually constipated, needing lavement daily, or some aperient. Tongue foul at the root.

No change to be made in the diet, except that tea is to be weak. Nux vom. 9, 2^{ce} a-day.

No great improvement followed, though the pain became somewhat less severe, and the bowels were less obstinate, while she took successively Nux vomica, Cocculus, 9, Causiticum 15, to the 5th February, when was ordered

Lycopod. 30, every day one dose.

By the 15th a great improvement had occurred in the pain; and the Lycopod. was ordered every second day. Her condition was known down to the middle of April, by which time she had been quite free from pain for six weeks. No change occurred in the action of the bowels further than that the lavement produced effect more readily; and a smaller quantity of castor-oil than formerly operated freely when occasionally taken after several days constipation.

CASE LXIII.—*A Servant Girl, aged 17.*

14th January, 1845.—Since the 8th she has vomited after every thing she has swallowed, whether of food or drink. Swallowing is followed instantly by pain of the epigastrium, so severe, usually, as to make her cry out; and very speedily vomiting ensues. Even cold water is ejected. She has taken nothing to-day yet but water, and has vomited it almost immediately. Tongue pretty clean and moist. Catamenia regular.

Bryonia 4, every six hours.

21st.—On the 15th she felt much better; had less pain, and could retain some food. Since the evening of the 15th there has been no return of pain or vomiting, and she has felt quite well. She has had only four doses altogether of the Bryonia.

CASE LXIV.—*A Female Servant, aged 36.*

1st March 1845.—She is thin, and of a dingy complexion. Has been affected with her present ailments, more or less, for above 12 years; for the last 12 or 14 months without intermission, and since the first of Winter with particular severity.

After every meal, and even on swallowing a little bread, in about a quarter of an hour acute sufferings occur in the

epigastrium; so severe after breakfast especially, that she has to lie down; and about half an hour after experiences relief, which ceases should she get up again soon. She cannot breathe without great increase of suffering during these attacks. This pain is as if a knife were being thrust into the stomach, and extends to the right hypochondrium. No flatulence in general; frequently gets sick in the morning, and the mouth then fills with an acid fluid from the stomach. She often vomits after a meal, or in the evening; and has done so every day for the last month. Bowels rather slow; she takes an aperient pill once a-week usually. Catamenia regular. Tongue clean and moist. Is very weak. Takes weak tea to breakfast, and animal food to dinner.

No change to be made in diet.

Nux vom. 6, 2^{ce} a day.

12th.—No medicine since the 8th. Bowels regular since the 1st. Not nearly so much pain the whole eight days she was taking the medicine; but for the last two days it has increased after dinner. No water-brash in the morning since the 1st, though almost every morning for a month previously.

Nux vom. 2^{ce} a day.

20th.—For the first three days after last report she vomited several times after breakfast and dinner, and had some pain of stomach. No vomiting on or since the 16th; and the pain of epigastrium so slight that she has not required to lie down and it has gone off quickly. No water-brash since the 1st. Bowels regular. Appetite and strength improved.

Nux vom. 15, 2^{ce} a-day.

31st.—No retching or vomiting since. Still some pain after breakfast; pretty severe for the last three days. Otherwise much better.

Cocculus 12, 2^{ce} a-day.

11th.—No ailment whatever, but some pain after breakfast, though in a much subdued degree.

Carbo veg. 12, 2^{ce} a-day.

17th.—No vomiting or water-brash; in short, only some degree of epigastric pain after meals. Much improved strength, and general feeling of health.

Cham. 6, 2^{ce} a-day.

I have not heard from her since.

CASE XLV.—*A Clergyman, aged about 25, residing in the Country.*

25th May 1844.—Dark complexion, and of spare habit. For

many years had needed aperient medicine, owing to indolence of the bowels, every second night. About two years ago, improved so much as to have been able to be pretty independent of medicine for about a year. For the last twelve months has been again affected with constipation, so as to need a pill every night. He has been also much affected, for that time, with acidity of the stomach, manifesting itself in sour eructations, commencing very soon after food is taken. Poor appetite. Vegetables of any kind, and butter, increase his acidity, and he refrains from their use. No change to be made in diet.

Nux vom. 3, and Arsen. 3, in alternate doses.

29th.—Has not taken the medicines regularly. No improvement. Was obliged to take a pill on the 26th.

Nux vom. 2, night and morning.

14th June.—After a week's constipation no stool; a small dose of castor-oil then operated more freely than usual. Writes, "I do feel, whether from the powders or not, as if the whole frame were better. Certainly the acidity of stomach is not so troublesome or so very intense as it used to be."

Arsen. and Nux vom. were again alternated; and, on the 1st July, he wrote that he continued much as when he wrote before.

2d July.—Tinct. Sulph., two drops to be taken in eight doses. A dose night and morning.

13th.—Bowels have acted regularly since the 3d. Still considerable acidity. Cont.

5th August.—Writes, with a friend, "Such a visible effect has been produced on me since I began to take these powders, that he hopes, &c., &c. The last powders have done very well without the help of any other medicine." Motions were produced once in two or three days. He felt so well, that he thought he could venture to take butter, which he had not done for a long time, but a return of acidity made him desist. Cont.

16th.—Bowels moved every second or third day, and no inconvenience in the intervals.

Nux vom. 3, 2^{ce} a-day.

5th Sept.—Continues much more comfortable; is able to study much better, and is improved in strength. Bowels moved every second or third day, and then easy.

Lachesis 6, 2^{ce} a-day.

18th.—No trouble from acidity for a long time. Bowels

not moved more frequently, but he feels quite well notwithstanding.

Soon after this he corresponded with the homœopathic apothecary in Edinburgh, and continued to take the medicines for a time, but I have no further reports of his case. I have heard that he continues (Feb. 18th) in an improved state of health.

CASE LXVI.—*A Nursery-Maid, aged 29.*

20th June 1844.—Spare and very sallow. General health indifferent for several years; and she is easily fatigued.

Is seldom free from the headache, chiefly in the occiput; and worst in the morning. Is subject to transient attacks of giddiness, with confusion of mind. They occur every six or eight days. Tongue rather foul, moist. Some thirst; variable appetite; occasional nausea, and frequent sour eructations, but no vomiting. Stomach disorder easily increased, and by various common articles of diet, which, however, she usually avoids. Broth, cheese, &c., are followed by swelling of the abdomen. Catamenia natural. Some leucorrhœa for a long time. She has been affected as above for above four years.

Nux vom. 4, 2^{ce} a-day for four days; afterwards Tinct. Sulph., for the same time, half a drop 2^{ce} a-day.

(Has not been accustomed to take medicine.)

29th.—No sensible difference till the last two days, when headache disappeared, and stomach complaints have been less troublesome; no acidity, and no nausea. Bowels regular.

Cont. Tinct. Sulph. 2^{ce} a-day.

11th July.—For last nine days no acidity, nausea, or eructations. Diet in all respects as usual formerly. Bowels regular. Tongue clean, moist. Appetite and general feelings improved. Has had more headache for three or four days.

Bellad. 6, 2^{ce} a-day.

22d.—No return of disorders of stomach. No headache for eight days; has not been so long free from it for twelve months. Bowels regular. Cont.

26th.—Head and stomach quite well since last report, and she feels in every respect better than since her ailments began four years ago.

30th.—Continues well.

April 1845.—She has suffered no relapse.

CASE LXVII.—*A Married Woman, aged 28.*

19th April 1844.—Of very sallow complexion and feeble appearance. Has fallen off in flesh much since her ailments began, and dates her altered colour from the same period.

After every meal (about a quarter of an hour or so in general) becomes affected with intense pain in the pit of the stomach and left hypochondrium. It is so severe, that she is obliged to go to bed, where she experiences considerable relief, but suffers again as before on attempting to sit up, until several hours have elapsed. The severe attacks of pain are accompanied by very distressing palpitations of the heart, general heat, and frequently perspiration over the body. She is affected several times a-day with the ascent of fluid into the mouth, in considerable quantities, sometimes acid, sometimes tasteless. Frequently vomiting occurs in the course of the paroxysms of pain, and is followed by complete freedom from suffering for the time.

Her breakfast, which consists of tea and bread, is not so soon followed by the pain as the other meals, as the sufferings do not begin till between 10 and 11 of the forenoon, about two hours after the meal. She suffers, however, speedily after anything she eats later in the day.

Tongue clean and moist, and of good colour. Bowels inclined generally to be slow, so that she has been accustomed to take some aperient once or twice a-week, as occasion required. For the last four or five weeks, however, she has taken none, the bowels having been loose for a short time; and, for the last fortnight, moved moderately without assistance, but has experienced no relief in consequence to her sufferings. Pulse natural.

For four years she has been subject to the stomach complaint, though not of uniform intensity. When in her best state she has acidity, water-brash, palpitation, and more or less pain in epigastrium. The severer sufferings occur in paroxysms of six weeks' duration, and then she suffers less for about the same time. Has been three weeks now under the severe attack.

She has found vegetables aggravate her distress, and has long since avoided them—living chiefly on milk and bread, with tea twice a-day.

To omit tea.

Nux vom. 3, 3^{ce} a-day.

22d.—On the 20th the pain began as usual at eleven. She vomited soon after; and also about half an hour after din-

ner, and her evening meal. Yesterday she felt well up to 3 P. M., a latter period than she remembers her sufferings to have commenced. The pain became then severe, and continued a great part of the night. She had dined at two. Bowels regular. Has not begun to suffer yet to-day (11 A. M.)

Tinct. Sulph. $\frac{1}{2}$ a drop night and morning.

26th.—On the 23d, a little pain towards evening, and some palpitation, but both went off by bed-time. She had taken tea at five, and the pain began at six.

On the 24th a pretty severe attack, with nausea, but no vomiting. She was obliged to take to bed as usual.

Yesterday was quite well all day till eight in the evening, when a little pain came on, which ceased before ten. Keeps much better; less acidity; and a better appetite. Bowels regular.

Cont. Tinct. Sulph.

30th.—On 26th and 27th was nearly free from uneasiness all day; on the latter the pain came on at eight evening, but went off in a quarter of an hour. On the 28th, a severe attack as formerly. Yesterday she was well till after dinner, and suffered some an hour after. These occasional days of comfort are quite new to her.

Cham. 3,

Nux vom. 3, alternately, every six hours.

7th May.—For the last six days has had no pain at all, but once on the 5th. This came on at 4 P. M., and ceased about 5. All her other complaints have in like manner been arrested. She feels much stronger, and looks better. She returns to the country in a day or two, about eight miles distance.

Cont. Cham. and Nux 2, for eighteen days.

8th June.—Heard from her medical attendant in the country that she continues well.

CASE LXVIII.—A Papermaker, aged 38.

12th June, 1844.—Very thin, and complexion sallow and unhealthy. Till two years ago enjoyed good health, but ever since has suffered much from stomach complaint. His ailments began with acidity of the stomach and headaches; and he soon began to be affected as at present. There is a constant gnawing pain in the epigastrium, and across to either side. This uneasiness is increased after food; and in twenty minutes or so after having swallowed his meals, he

occasionally vomits. There is no acidity now, but much flatulence, especially after having eaten. Frequent headaches, especially when bowels not regularly moved. Bowels continue, several days elapsing, without motion, unless he takes medicine. Appetite moderate. Tongue clean. Considerable thirst. Bad taste in the mouth. Has fallen off much in flesh and strength during his illness.

Ipec. 3, 2^{ce} a-day.

No change in diet.

19th.—Since a few days after commencing the Ipec., has been decidedly more comfortable about the stomach. Even after food all his uneasiness is less—flatulence, distension, and gnawing. No headaches. Little thirst. Bowels slow. Is not quite so well to-day and yesterday as he has been generally since commencing the treatment.

Cocculus 6, 2^e a-day.

24th.—Uneasiness not increased now after eating, and very little is felt at any time. What does exist is rather a feeling of tightness immediately above the epigastrium. Bowels easier.

To omit tea and coffee.

Cont. Cocculus.

15th July.—No remaining pain or uneasiness, but a sense of weakness across epigastrium.

He soon after went to the country in his improved state, and I have not heard of him again.

CASE LXIX.—*A Young Lady, aged 20.*

30th November, 1844.—In the course of last Winter she became subject to attacks of pain in the left side of the epigastrium, extending down to near the umbilicus. These continued to afflict her during the Spring, and the remedies employed by her ordinary physician having proved unavailing, she had the advice of the late Dr. Abercrombie, but without advantage. In May frequent vomiting became superadded to her other sufferings, and notwithstanding the employment of numerous remedies, and, in the course of the summer, total abstinence of medicine for a time, and dietetic regulations, advised by Dr. Davidson, the vomitings and attacks of pain continued unmitigated. She was in the country in Autumn, and returned early in October, still subject to all her complaints, even worse than before, and very much reduced in strength and flesh. Since her return, no medicine

has been taken, but a little magnesia at times to relieve acidity of stomach, and to move the bowels.

The severer attacks of vomiting used to occur after intervals of four or five weeks, but of late they have been more frequent, and, in the intervening periods, occasional vomitings of shorter duration have been liable to happen. The severe attacks lasted from two to eight days, the latter duration of them having been rare; and in the course of the Autumn, one attack continued for three weeks. In the intervals of the attacks, even, she has been able to eat very little, and has required the utmost care in selecting articles of food to prevent acidity, sense of oppression, and uneasiness at stomach. Milk and water, with arrow-root biscuits, have been her chief food for a long time. Solid meat has been relinquished for many months in consequence of the aggravations of suffering it occasioned, and even soups have required to be given up for the same reason. She has become emaciated to the last degree, the most advanced case of pulmonary consumption seldom exhibiting so much attenuation. The face is remarkably shrunk, sharp, and pale, and the bones of the pelvis are almost bare. The abdomen is retracted, so that the hand comes through the attenuated parietes, almost at once in contact with the spine.

She is subject to pain of a constrictive, pressive, kind in the abdomen, extending from the margin of the left hypochondrium, and contiguous part of the epigastrium, to the level of the umbilicus. Sometimes also there are pains in the sacrum, and left lower extremity. The abdominal pain is much increased when the vomiting occurs. Pressure on any part of the abdomen produces little uneasiness. Tongue pretty clean, a little furred only on the middle; and its colour is not deep. The mouth is uneasy from sense of heat, and there is frequently the same sensation in the pit of the stomach. There is habitually much thirst. Bowels slow. The pulse usually rises to about 90 at night. Her last attack of vomiting occurred a fortnight ago, and the one previous five weeks before. She does not rally in strength, or improve in appetite, &c., in the longest intervals, and every severe attack has left her weaker and more emaciated than before.

A recurrence of vomiting took place at three this morning, and lasted, with short intermissions, during which she was oppressed as usual with nausea, till about an hour ago, (it is now noon.) There is much pain in the parts of the abdomen already specified, and more than usual tenderness on pressure. There are also much thirst and sense of heat in the

stomach. Pulse under 80, very small and feeble. The matter vomited consists, as usual, largely of thick brown mucus, floating on a clear thin liquid.

As Dr. Simpson had been consulted during the last fortnight, and had advised a total abstinence from medicine, enemata of soup, and as little food by the mouth as possible, I declined undertaking the charge of the case until the means he might recommend for this attack should be tried, and though I attended along with him, my advice was limited to the suggestion of baths of warm milk to the lower extremities, and frictions of parts of the surface with lard. Notwithstanding the employment of various remedies for vomiting,—hydrocyanic acid, acetate of lead, a blister to the epigastrium, which did not take effect, iced cream, tincture of opium, and enemata,—the attack lasted with unusual severity for three days. The last attack had continued only two. Dr. Simpson saw her last on the 2d of December, when she was extremely exhausted. His opinion, as well as mine, was that a fatal issue was near.

3d December, Noon.—The vomiting has not returned since yesterday; she is extremely feeble, more so than at any former period. Little tenderness, or pain of epigastrium. Pulse 74. In the evening she had

Arsenicum 18, one dose.

4th, Forenoon.—Had another dose this morning. Pulse 74.

In the course of the afternoon nausea and vomiting recurred, and she ejected four times the same mixed mucus and fluid as formerly. Pulse 80 in the evening. Little pain of epigastrium. Bowels not moved for several days, though she had an enema of soap and water to-day.

Arsen. 30, one dose.

5th, Eight P.M.—Vomited once in the course of the night. No nausea or vomiting since. Less thirst all day. One scanty evacuation from a domestic enema. Pulse 78. Has had some white of egg in boiled milk to-day, besides milk and water at times. Baths and frictions to be continued.

Cont. Arsen. 30, 2^{ce} a-day.

11th.—Has improved a little in strength and appetite, and has had no relapse. Takes the whole white of an egg daily, and two or three raw oysters, besides a tea-cupful of milk. Bowels moved freely on the 9th by enema; evacuation consistent, and pretty natural. Tongue quite clean, and moist, for the last three days, and no thirst. Is out of bed, for an hour or two, on the sofa, every evening.

Arsen. 18, 2^{ce} a-day.

From this time till the 27th of February, 1845, she continued liable to occasional vomiting, but in a different form from that which had previously occurred. No severe attack ever happened after the homœopathic treatment was commenced, but a mouthful or two, preceded by nausea and acidity, was ejected every few days, varying from two to seven. At one period only, commencing the 9th of January, she vomited once or twice every day for five successive days, but with much less effort and suffering than in the former attacks, and not succeeded by nearly the same exhaustion. Notwithstanding the liability to occasional vomiting, her strength slowly but steadily improved, instead of gradually declining as formerly; and towards the end of January she had manifestly gained flesh. The vomited matter also soon lost its former character,—the mucus becoming scantier and paler, and, latterly, the clear fluid almost alone was ejected. She was able to be out of bed, with rare exceptions, for several hours every evening; the diet consisted of milk chiefly, as it previously did, with some white of egg, and occasionally oysters, till the 22d of January, after which ass's milk was taken once a-day for above a month, and animal food, usually tripe, in small quantities once a-day, with biscuit or bread.

The medicines consisted chiefly of Arsenic 30, which was omitted on the 20th December; Mercurius 12, which was given next for a week; Sepia 30, and Lachesis 12, which were given next down to the 27th of February. The bowels were moved by domestic enemata every third day.

27th February.—For a month past has vomited a little every two, three, or four days almost; but has had much less pain in the abdomen for the last two months, and has been frequently free from it altogether for many days. Has had no ass's milk for ten days, and usually takes a small bit of mutton to dinner, and weak tea to breakfast and in the evening. Vomited last this evening at six. Is able to be much out of bed in the afternoon and evening, and continues slowly to gain strength. The vomited fluid has been repeatedly tested, and gives a strong acid reaction. Pulse usually 72.

Cuprum 6, 2^{ce} a-day.

5th April.—Has continued the Cuprum till now,—attenuations successively 6, 9, and 12. No return of vomiting or nausea, or considerable uneasiness. Occasional heart-burn and water-brash. Bowe's still moved by enema. Is able to be up all day after 12, and improves in flesh and strength.

Veratrum 12, 2^{ce} a-day.

2d July.—The acidity and water-brash ceased to trouble her in a few days; the *Veratrum* was continued for a fortnight. On the 2d of May she vomited once, but was so well next day as to be able to go out to drive. She has been out almost every day since; has gained flesh and strength to a very considerable extent; is up all day, and occupied within doors much as when in good health previously. There has been no material change in her food, and for the last six weeks she has taken *Pulsat.* 12, and *Sulph.* 30, alternately, week about. Her only remaining ailments are slowness of the bowels, and absence of catamenia; but she suffers no uneasiness.

CASE LXX.—*An Unmarried Lady, about 25.*

3d January, 1845.—Habitually pale, and of moderately full habit.

For two months past has either vomited her breakfast, or felt so much nausea that she was inclined to vomit, every day. Vomits three or four times a-week. Some eructations of a bitter fluid at other times. No pain. Bowels rather slow. Breakfast consists of weak tea, a little toast and butter. A good deal of flatulence, and occasional pains in the abdomen.

Bellad. 9, night and morning.

9th.—No vomiting since, and very little nausea these two last mornings. Bowels quite regular.

Chamom. 6, 2^{ce} a-day.

15th.—No nausea for several mornings, and no return of vomiting. A good deal of flatulence still.

Nux vom. 6, 2^{ce} a-day.

8th March.—In a few days felt quite well, and continued so till about fourteen days ago, when she vomited her dinner, and once since. She feels so well, however, that she does not intend resuming the medicine, and goes on a visit to the country.

CASE LXXI.—*A Gentleman, aged 32.*

17th March, 1845.—He is extremely feeble, and much emaciated—his face, in particular, is so, the bones being strongly defined through the shrunk and attenuated cheeks. His expression is that of extreme prostration; his voice is mostly a whisper, and he is soon exhausted by speaking.

He suffers from vomiting once, twice, or thrice a-day,

much thirst, and sense of heat in the epigastrium. His tongue is much furred, and white. Bowels never moved without medicine. No appetite. Skin dry. Abdomen retracted. No tenderness in the epigastrium. A little above, and to the left of the umbilicus, a hard mass is felt. It lies transversely on the bodies of the vertebræ, gradually retires from the finger about the mesial line, and admits of being moved a little up and down. Its surface is somewhat lobulated, and it is rather tender on pressure. Quite distinct from this mass, which always has occupied the same place, feculent lumps can be felt in the intestines, through the thin walls of the abdomen.

He has been subject to disorders referable to the stomach for two years past; sometimes, however, getting rid of them for a month or two.

Within the last three months, he has suffered more constantly and severely. In particular, he has often suffered during this period from agonizing pains in the stomach. He consulted Dr. Alison six or seven weeks ago, and got relief from the pain, his principal complaint. Vomiting did not constitute a prominent symptom at that time.

The partial recovery was not of long duration, and, in the absence of Dr. Alison, he called in Dr. John Campbell between two and three weeks ago, and, in a few days after, Dr. Davidson besides. His chief complaints were then vomiting, and the other ailments under which he now suffers. At first the vomitings were stopped by Bismuth for five days, but for the last ten days none of the remedies employed seem to have taken effect; and he has so rapidly fallen off in flesh and strength, that, as Dr. Alison informs me, Dr. Campbell, not without reason, supposes a fatal termination to be near.

The vomited matters have been of various colours, brown, almost black, and green, and mostly of a slimy substance floating on a thinner fluid. He feels very sick before vomiting, and relieved after. He has been unable to leave his bed for sixteen days past. Pulse 90, very soft. Has slept very little for two or three weeks.

Arsen. 18, a dose now, (2 P. M.,) and another at 10.

18th, *Eleven* A. M.—No return of vomiting or nausea. Pulse 78. Tongue decidedly cleaner. Much less thirst. Has taken some sago this morning, with more relish than for a considerable time. Bowels moved by enema.

Another dose of Arsen. 18 now, and repeat it at night.

Diet.—Sago, bread, milk and water, and weak tea.

19th, *Nine* P. M.—No vomiting, nausea, or uneasiness at

stomach. Voice stronger. Appetite increasing, and relishes his food. Little thirst. Tongue still cleaner. Pulse 72. Slept little.

22d.—Has continued to improve rapidly. No return of gastric symptoms. Tongue nearly clean. Has been out of bed for four hours yesterday and to-day, and took some tripe to dinner each day with appetite. Has had three doses of the Arsenicum since the 19th. Slept well last night. Looks greatly improved. Pulse 72. Bowels moved every second day by enema.

Arsen. 18, one dose.

26th.—Continues improving. Face has gained flesh. Colour much improved. Goes out to drive to-day. Has taken Nux vom. 12, 2^{ce} a-day since the 23d.

Cont.

2d April, Noon.—In spite of injunctions to the contrary, he has been indulging his appetite freely for several days. He has been out on foot several times. Bowels moved spontaneously the last two days. Yesterday he ate heartily of stewed veal and potatoes, felt ill all night after, and vomited much green fluid half an hour ago. Tongue clean.

He had Veratrum 12, four doses, then Arsen. 18, 2^{ce} a-day, and vomited eight times, though with less nausea and oppression than before, in the course of the next five days. He vomited no more throughout his illness, but three or four times brought up a mouthful of fluid.

After the 11th he began sensibly to improve again, and ceased to suffer from anything but flatulence and slowness of bowels, and went to reside in the country on the 28th. The tumour in the abdomen had not sensibly changed.

On the 5th of May, after exposure to cold at an open window, during a raw chilly wind, he became affected with œdematous swelling of the limbs, feverish heat, and acceleration of the pulse. No internal inflammatory affection could be detected; he had no pain; no disturbance of the stomach, although he had been eating animal food rather freely for several days before; and his bowels had been acting regularly without enemata. Under this feverish state he became rapidly feeble, so as to require stimulants, and died on the 11th May.

CASE LXXII.—A Woman, aged 54.

12th April, 1844, Morning.—A stout flabby person, recently recovered from an acute illness.

For the last ten or twelve days subject to vomiting. She vomits at three different periods of the day, and has done so all along—in the morning on getting up, about two or three hours after breakfast, and about the same time after tea at night. Nausea, but no pain, before vomiting. Bowels regular. Tongue white and clammy. No thirst. Is weak.

Veratrum 6, every six hours.

14th.—Vomited only once yesterday, the least since the commencement; vomited this morning before breakfast. On both occasions less than before.

She went to the country three days after. The tongue cleaning, and the vomiting on the decline, but not gone.

CASE LXXIII.—*An Unmarried Lady, aged 40.*

24th January, 1844.—She has, for a good many years past, been falling off in appearance; and from having been of a full habit, and florid healthy colour, has become thin, of a bloated complexion, subject to flushings of the face, and redness of the nose.

The catamenia became suddenly suppressed thirteen years ago; and though subsequently restored, have been subject to irregularity, and finally ceased between three and four years ago.

The bowels have, for many years, been so constipated as to require the habitual use of some aperient means; and she now takes either one or two Colocynth pills every second night or so, or uses enemata. When these means are omitted for a day or two, she has no movement of the bowels, and becomes affected with severe headache, general irritability, and discomfort.

About three years ago she began to pass from the bowels considerable quantities of mucus, in shreds and stripes, of a membranous appearance, or in gelatinous-like masses. This liability has never intermitted since; and very soon after it commenced the quantity of mucus evacuated every two or three days became enormous, and is not less now than at any former period. I saw what was passed in the course of a day lately. It consisted mostly of broad, pulpy, but pretty firm, whitish ribands, like macerated tripe, which could be lifted by one end as high as three feet from the utensil which contained it. The whole amount passed in the course of a day often fills nearly the half of an ordinary wash-hand basin. The bowels would appear to become plugged with this substance; for it is only after the repeated employment of ene-

mata of tepid water, in addition to the usual pill, that the accumulation is brought away. She had, while lately in England, been for about a year following the professional advice of Dr. C. B. Williams of London for this complaint, but without benefit.

Appetite moderate. Tongue habitually coated with an ash-coloured fur. Abdomen flat, and not tender.

Until the 3d of April she took chiefly Tincture of Sulphur, Nux vomica 1, and 2, and Arsenicum 3, without any alteration in the quantity or quality of the discharges. The only changes that occurred in the state of the bowels were that for the last month one lavement was enough to move them, when she took no other aperient, instead of two or three as formerly; and that one pill (which she took after intervals of a week or more) produced at least three motions, which were more than two used formerly to do.

On the 3d of April, Pulsatilla 6 was directed to be taken 2^{ce} a-day.

13th.—The membranous discharges have been much less abundant for a week past. Uses the lavement once daily.

Cont. Pulsat.

18th.—Almost no mucus since last report. Bowels continue constipated.

Nux vom. 6, in the morning.

Pulsatilla 6, evening.

30th.—Little mucus from the bowels. For some time past, a pleasant moisture on the skin, which had been habitually dry. Bowels slow as before.

For the next three weeks, she had Ferrum 6, Bryonia 6, and Tinct. of Sulph.; and, on the 23d May, it is reported that the mucus had increased considerably in quantity. She had then Stannum 6, for a week, without improvement.

After May 31st, she got successively Graphite 5, Pulsat. 6, and Sepia 3 and 6. They were taken for a few days each, time about, till the 11th of August. The mucus was discharged in considerable quantity only once afterwards; it soon lost its membranous character, became scanty and jelly-like, and, for twenty-eight days before the 3d of August, none whatever was voided. What came away subsequently was very scanty and thin, and appeared after intervals of from one to four weeks, down to the 18th of December, when the last was observed.

On that day the following particulars were recorded:—For six weeks past, she had been obviously gaining flesh.

Her face is now full and fresh coloured, and her body and limbs are considerably stouter. As she fears the occurrence of headache, to which she is still occasionally subject, if the bowels are not moved daily, she will not intermit the use of the lavement to give them an opportunity of acting spontaneously. She has been taking Lachesis 6, chiefly, for three weeks past, for the tendency to constipation.

17th July, 1845.—Has had Lycopodium 30, Sepia 30, Natrum muriaticum 12, for above a month each, on account of the inaction of the bowels. Occasionally the latter have anticipated the daily lavement, and acted spontaneously, but they are seldom allowed that opportunity. Her general health has been re-established for several months, her complexion is good, appetite excellent, and figure comfortably full. No mucus has been seen since December, and she is rarely affected with headache.

CASE LXXIV.—*A Student of Divinity, aged 26.*

16th February, 1844.—For above two years he has been much affected with constipation, needing medicine every two days or so. His usual medicine is Colocynth pills, of which he takes two for a dose. He suffers also from frontal headache, especially after much application to study, or if the bowels are long confined.

Nux vom. 1.

Pulsat. 2, time about, 2^{ce} a-day.

22d.—Only one scanty stool for the last four days. Headache only once, on the 18th; slight, and of short duration, though he continues his studies as formerly.

Sulph. 9, at night.

Pulsat. 6, in the morning.

28th.—No headache since last report, and has not had so long an interval since the Winter Session began. Only one motion since the 22d, yet he feels no uneasiness.

He had the same medicines, and Natrum muriaticum 12, afterwards, till the 26th of April, but no improvement in the state of the bowels occurred, and he was obliged to take some castor-oil several times. In other respects he continued better.

CASE LXXV.—*A Clergyman, aged about 35.*

6th May, 1844.—Spare, and of ordinary complexion. Incapable of considerable exertion without fatigue. Had been

subject to dyspepsia for a long time, and to irregularity of the bowels, which were habitually slow, and often constipated. At length it became necessary for him to take a pill every second night, which he has continued to do habitually for above two years. When so situated as to be unable to take his usual aperient, the bowels are confined for several days, and until he has recourse to medicine.

Nux vom. 3, night and morning.

10th.—Bowels began to act moderately on the 7th, and have been moved daily since, but not copiously. Cont.

19th.—Bowels act daily without pills. Cont.

19th June.—Has continued to take the Nux vom., and the bowels have been perfectly easy and regular.

21st August.—Has taken no Nux vomica for six weeks, and the bowels have been in excellent order. His general health is better since commencing the treatment than for years before; his appearance is more robust and ruddy, and his strength is much improved.

January, 1845.—Has continued well in every respect.

CASE LXXVI.—A Gentleman, aged about 36 years, in a Public Office.

14th May, 1844.—For fifteen years past affected with constipation. In other respects, enjoys pretty good health, with the exception of liability to headaches if his bowels are not regularly moved, and an uncomfortably hot state of the hands. At first, when he became liable to constipation, used to take only occasional doses of aperient medicine, and only when several days without evacuation. For some years past, however, having found it in vain to contend, without medicine, against the tendency to constipation, he has taken a dinner pill habitually. When this is omitted for a day or two, he is very uncomfortable, especially on account of headache.

Nux vom. 3, night and morning.

18th.—Has had an evacuation every day since the 14th. The only article of diet, not usual, has been, and for the last two days, some rhubarb to dinner. Cont.

25th.—Bowels moved regularly every day since 18th, and as if naturally. Has not been able to do without aperient medicine so long for at least ten years. Cont.

6th August.—Since middle of June has taken no Nux vom., and bowels have been perfectly regular until about ten days ago, when, owing to his having been travelling for some

days, he became somewhat constipated, and took two pills.

Nux vom. 6, 2^{co} a-day for eight days.

26th.—Bowels have become quite regular.

Several months after, I found him continuing quite independent of aperients; long free from headaches and heat of the hands; and altogether in more vigorous health than he had known for many years.

CASE LXXVII.—*A Tradesman's Wife, aged about 50.*

1st June, 1844.—Very sallow and spare. Her complaints for four months past have consisted of frequent attacks of severe pain in the epigastrium, and left side of the abdomen, sometimes excessive and “unbearable.” They are not connected with meals, but chiefly in the earlier half of the day. Accompanying the pains, and often when they are not present, frequent desire to go to stool,—or rather, a constant inclination to do so, to which she is forced to yield, and make an attempt to evacuate the bowels, five or six times, or oftener, in the course of the day. These attempts are seldom effectual above once a-day. She has been habitually constipated for twelve years, and has been accustomed to take an aperient pill every second or third day,—otherwise she would have no stool for many days. Since her present sufferings began, she has had from a medical practitioner a pill to take every night, without other benefit than daily movement of the bowels. For about the same time (four months) has been suffering also from frequent desire to micturate, as often as eight or ten times between morning and night. Her general health and strength have become much impaired.

Nux vom. 4, night and morning.

6th.—Has had much less constant desire to go to stool, and has now only half as frequent calls to micturate. Bowels open regularly once a-day. Pains much less severe.

Nux vom. 4, Coloc. 6, alternate doses night and morning.

She did not return for several months, and then for another disorder. Her sufferings had ceased in a few days after her visit on the 8th August, and she did not think it necessary to return.

CASE LXXVIII.—*A Gentleman, occupied in a Public Office, aged 40.*

6th August, 1844.—Of ordinary appearance, and good

general health. Has for six years been so much affected with constipation, as to need medicine twice or thrice a-week. If he take no medicine, he has no evacuation; and he has tried in vain to overcome the complaint by abstaining from medicine, on various occasions, three and four days.

Nux vom. 6, 2^{ve} a-day.

10th.—From the first use of the Nux vomica he has had an evacuation of the bowels daily.

Nux vom. 6, and Tinct. Sulph., for a few days each, alternately.

26th.—Bowels have continued to act regularly and satisfactorily. Medicine done for several days.

Nux vom. 12, for another week.

I have seen him, at long intervals, repeatedly since, and have learnt that his bowels have been quite regular.

CASE LXXIX.—*A Married Lady, about 35 years old.*

2d Sept. 1844.—Pale and thin. Her general health is very indifferent, being subject to frequent headaches, and, for a year or two, to occasional dyspnœa on exertion. She cannot undergo much exercise without fatigue. Has been subject to constipation as long as she can remember, and has taken habitually some aperient pill to relieve it; for, although she strives to do without medicine, she is obliged, twice a-week or so, to procure relief by it; as, if her bowels are not moved, she is subject to headaches; and they are rarely moved without the help of a pill.

Nux vom. 6, night and morning.

10th.—Since she began the Nux vom., bowels have been moved every day, very scantily at first, more satisfactorily within the last few days. No headache. Is surprised to find herself so well without having had recourse to aperients. Cont.

25th October.—Up till a week ago had been quite easy and regular in the bowels, and extremely well every way. She caught cold, and took an opiate then. Bowels much confined since.

Veratrum 6, 2^{ve} a-day.

4th Nov.—Bowels acting very sluggishly and scantily.

Nux vom. 6, 2^{re} a-day.

18th.—Bowels acting much better. Cont.

February, 1845.—Continued the medicine for two or three weeks, and has been perfectly independent of aperients. Bowels act regularly and well. Her general health, strength,

and appearance, are greatly improved. Has not had headache for months.

CASE LXXX.—*An Unmarried Lady, aged 45.*

7th January, 1845.—Of spare figure. For fifteen years the bowels have been so inactive, that she has been constrained to have recourse habitually to aperients, and requires to use the stronger sorts, because the ordinary pills have very little effect. She feels very uncomfortable if a day pass without movement; and though the operation of medicine relieves her for a little, she is seldom entirely free from feelings of general discomfort. Appetite moderate. Tongue clean and moist. Subject to cold feet.

Nux vom. 12, every night.

10th.—A very scanty motion yesterday; the same to-day; none on the 8th. Cont.

15th.—Motion every day, but usually scanty. Feels very little of the uneasiness which used to accompany confinement of the bowels.

Nux vom. 6, night and morning.

30th.—Scanty movement almost daily. Little or no uneasiness from want of usual free action.

Nux vom. 2, 2^{ce} a-day.

20th February.—Bowels have acted daily since last report, and fully. She continued the medicine only for six days. Cont.

I saw her in April, and found she had continued well as at last report; and had ceased, for several weeks, to take any of the medicine.

CASE LXXXI.—*A Married Lady, aged 41.*

13th of March 1845.—She had consulted me on the 31st December, for habitual constipation of several years' standing, headache, acidity, and flatulence, all of which were relieved by customary doses of an aperient, usually castor-oil, every second or third day. She was near her confinement at the time, and pregnancy had not increased her ailments. She was ordered Nux vom. 9, 2^{ce} a-day; and, on the 14th January, it was recorded that motion of some kind occurred every day. Her confinement interrupted the treatment and reports.

She resumed the Nux vom. ten days ago, and the bowels have acted, more or less, daily since.

Tinct. of Sulph., one drop to five spoonfuls of water ; a spoonful 2^o a-day.

21st.—Bowels regular, daily. The dyspeptic disorders no longer distress her. Cont.

13th May.—Took Sulphur 6, during April, and has ceased to take any medicine since. The bowels have been quite regular and natural for six weeks past ; the acidity, &c., have disappeared, along with the constipation ; and also an itchy, vesicular eruption, that had affected the chin, and the parts around the mouth, for several years.

21st July.—Continues well as at last report.

CASE LXXXII.—A Medical Practitioner, aged 30.

Sent the following account of himself :—"From boyhood I have laboured under constipation and hæmorrhoids, and have latterly been affected with slight prolapsus ani. During the last eight years, I have suffered less or more from neuralgic pains in the left knee, (with a feeling of pulsation,) in one of the lumbar and one of the dorsal vertebræ, and in the right hypochondrium. Pain, distension, and sense of stuffing in the epigastrium, with much flatulence, are present more or less, as well as the above, and are habitual. The pain of stomach undergoes a sudden acute aggravation on stumbling or taking a false step, and the flatulence continues for hours after eating. No acidity. About the sigmoid flexure of the colon, distension and sense of pulsation. Drowsy and inclined to sleep during the day, but restless at night. Subject to severe lancinating headache on the left side. Appetite indifferent. No thirst. Tongue pretty clean. Under necessity of taking some aperient always before bowels are moved. Urine turbid in general, and for the last two days ammoniacal."

3^d.—Sent him Lachesis 6, a dose night and morning for two days, to be followed by the same course of Bryonia 6, and Nux vom. 6.

10th.—Feels altogether lighter and better ; totally free from flatulence for several days, and also from epigastric and hepatic pain, and from the neuralgia of the knee. No return of headache. Bowels not improved ; a difficult evacuation once in three days. Urine ceased to be ammoniacal.

A drop of Tinct. Sulph. night and morning for five days ; afterwards Nux vom. 6 for five days.

24th.—No change in state of evacuations. A little shoot-

ing in the side of the head to-day. The improvements in other respects continue as on 10th.

On the supposition that he was indebted to *Nux vom.* for the benefit he felt, and having a strong antipathy to the practice I had persuaded him to try, he had some powders prepared, containing small doses of *Strychnia*, and was, I believe, taking these when he was seized with a severe attack of dysentery, after exposure to cold. He was attended by Dr. Abercombie and others, and, after lingering in much suffering for several weeks, died.

CASE LXXXIII.—*A Married Lady, about 45 years of age.*

May 6th, 1844.—Has been suffering, for three months past, more or less, from projecting hæmorrhoids. Her sufferings have been chiefly when at stool, until latterly, when she had been unable to sit without distress. She had concealed her ailment till very lately, when she was forced to speak of it to a female friend, who provided her with some ointment to-day, which she has hesitated to use without further advice. There has been no bleeding from the swellings. Bowels always regular, and has taken no medicine. Ointment not to be used.

Nux vom. 12, night and morning.

10th.—Sufferings from hæmorrhoids very greatly relieved. Cont.

15th.—Hæmorrhoids have given her no uneasiness since last report, and they are now gone.

I saw her repeatedly during the winter and spring, and she has had no return of her ailment.

CASE LXXXIV.—*A Young Lady, aged 26.*

22d Sept. 1844.—Robust and healthy looking. Has been subject to constipation for several years, the bowels never being moved without medicine, which she takes habitually, usually a pill at night. Has for many months past suffered much from hæmorrhoids, and continues to do so without any alleviation.

Nux vom. 6, 2^{ce} a-day.

1st Oct.—Bowels have acted sluggishly several times.

Nux vom. 6, morning

Sulph. 9, evening.

18th Oct.—Bowels moved regularly every day. Hæmorrhoids quite gone.

Nux vom. 6, 2^{co} a-day for three weeks.

March 1845.—I had no occasion to see her again, and learn now that the bowels have continued in a perfectly natural state, and that there has been no return of hæmorrhoids.

CASE LXXXV.—*A Married Lady, aged 33.*

28th January 1845.—For ten days past she has been suffering much from hæmorrhoids, which project and occasionally bleed. Bowels apt to be confined for a considerable time past, and she has taken castor oil on two occasions of late, with aggravation of her sufferings. She has had similar attacks before, which lasted nearly two months.

Nux vom. 6.

Sulph. 12, time about, every six hours.

3d February.—Bowels moved daily, and with much more comfort. Hæmorrhoids considerably better, and very scanty bleeding since 28th. Cont.

18th.—Has been quite well for about eight days. Bowels quite regular.

CASE LXXXVI.—*A Young Lady, aged 19.*

5th August 1844.—Had been in very poor health for several years, with suppression of the catamenia, after a scanty commencement two years ago, until last autumn, when, after the use of homœopathic medicines for four months, the secretion re-appeared, and soon became established in good quantity, her general health becoming simultaneously much improved. She has continued regular ever since, though with less of the secretion. For between two and three years has been subject to diarrhœa, with pain in the bowels, after intervals rarely exceeding a week. The attacks last for several days, and the bowels are moved from six to ten times a-day. She is ill at present with one of them.

Pulsat. 6, 2^{co} a-day.

29th.—A day or two after last report the diarrhœa ceased, and has not recurred. She took the medicine for ten days.

10th September.—Continues without having had a return of diarrhœa ;—a length of interval which she does not remember to have occurred since the complaint began.

CASE LXXXVII.—*A Spirit-Dealer, between 40 and 50.*

16th November 1844.—He is of a full habit, somewhat florid, and enjoyed excellent health till lately.

For a month past he has observed about a wine-glassful of liquid blood follow every stool, and of late it has increased in quantity. Has usually only one call to stool a-day, —but occasionally a second, when nothing but blood is passed. There is a general feeling of uneasiness throughout the bowels, as if under the action of medicine, and he feels weak and out of sorts.

For a week he took some pills he got from an apothecary. They produced constipation ; yet, notwithstanding, he passed blood once or twice a-day as before. He has taken none of the pills for ten days, and his bowels have become again regular,—the blood as formerly. Tongue clean. No hæmorrhoids. No pain.

Lycopod. 30, three doses, one every second day.

No change in diet, though he takes some rum and milk every morning.

22d.—Took his last dose yesterday morning. No blood yesterday, or to-day, as yet. It had greatly decreased by the 20th. Feels altogether better ; no uneasiness of bowels. No medicine.

29th.—No blood. Feels well.

6th December.—No return of blood or uneasiness.

CASE LXXXVIII.—*A Widow Lady, aged 54.*

7th April. 1845.—She is of a full and flabby habit, without much complexion.

For nearly six months she has been in the habit of passing blood, per anum. Sometimes the quantity is small ; often to the amount of half a tea-cupful. No pain accompanies the discharge, but always an increase of a general feeling of feebleness. Usually the blood appears two or three times a-week, sometimes for many days in succession. She has a constant sense of gnawing uneasiness on the left side of the abdomen, and is annoyed with flatulence. For about a month past she has had so much pain in the soles of the feet and the heels, that she has been unable to take exercise out of doors. A sense of burning heat accompanies these pains at times, especially at night. Appetite tolerable. Tongue clean and moist. Blood has appeared thrice within the last eight days. No hæmorrhoids.

Pulsat. 6, every six hours.

17th.—A very scanty appearance of blood to-day, for the first time. For eight days past has had considerable intervals of freedom from pain of feet, and walks with much more ease in general. Much less heat of the feet at night. Cont.

No blood was discharged again up to the 12th of June, when my attendance ceased. The pains in the feet recurred from time to time, after increasing intervals, and with declining severity. In the middle of May they had become slight and rare; and for a fortnight before I saw her last they had been gone. Her other ailments had also greatly subsided, and she had regained her strength. Sulphur, in tincture and attenuation 30, were chiefly used, after the Pulsatilla was omitted early in May.

CASE LXXXIX.—*A female, aged 27.*

23d February 1844.—Of pretty full habit, and very sallow complexion for the last six months. Catamenia appeared, very scantily, for a day, about a month ago; for three months previously they had been totally suppressed and for about six months before that had been very scanty and irregular. Has been under the care of an ordinary practitioner for above five months past for this disorder, Has taken chiefly Iron, and has not improved.

Is rarely above a day or two free from headache; is very feeble, especially on attempting to walk; is subject to dyspnœa and palpitation of the heart on undergoing the most ordinary exertion. The palpitation sometimes affects her also when at rest. Lips pallid.

Pulsatilla was prescribed for her, and I heard no more of her till

22d November.—She did not take the medicine, as she had been recommended to try the effect of country air. She has been in various parts of the country all summer, and improved a little in health. The catamenia appeared for a day at a time, after long intervals, and very scantily. She was last unwell nine weeks ago, scantily for the whole of one day, and a part of two others. All her complaints are much as they were in February; some of them worse, as the dyspnœa and palpitation. Headache recurs every day or two, chiefly in the forehead, and is of a pressive or constrictive kind. She sleeps ill. Very little appetite. The feet swell at night. There is very evident pulsation

of the carotids, and a strong continuous chlorotic murmur in the right jugular. Bowels regular.

Pulsat. 12, 2^{co} a-day.

5th December.—Became unwell on the 26th ult., and continued so for three days, with more discharge than since her illness began. Keeps much better. Otherwise as before.

Pulsat. 12, once a-day.

3d Jan. 1845.—No further improvement. Headache more in the occiput. No catamenia.

China 12, in the morning.

Graphit. 30, in the evening.

17th.—After having taken a dose of each medicine, she became unwell on the 4th. She continued ill for three days and a part of a fourth; the discharge having been more abundant than for years. No headache since. Strength and appetite better. Dyspnœa as before, and colour not improved. Murmur in the right jugular intermittent. Carotid pulsations much less considerable.

Ferrum 18, morning.

Graphite 20, evening.

29th.—Continues free from headache; and is now able to employ herself actively within doors. Appetite and strength continue to improve.

Pulsat. 6, 2^{co} a day.

14th February.—Became unwell on the 2d, and continued so for four entire days, with abundant secretion. Countenance improved, and other amendments are progressing. The dyspnœa and palpitations are her chief annoyances, though less than they were two months ago.

Graphit. 12, 2^{co} a-day.

8th March.—Considerable improvement in strength. Has a good appetite.

Pulsat. 6, 2^{co} a-day.

16th April.—She did not return, because she felt very much better, and I had to inquire after her to-day. A day or two after last report she became unwell, and continued so for nearly a week. The murmur on the neck is single and very feeble. No more appearance of pulsation than natural. Some dyspnœa is still apt to affect her, but only in damp weather, and is the only ailment to which she is subject. Is strong, and capable of much muscular exertion without fatigue.

CASE XC.—*An Unmarried Lady, aged 18.*

5th March, 1844.—Moderately full. Face pallid. Appetite poor. Has for two years been affected with constipation; so that, if no medicine were taken, several days would pass without evacuation. Has consequently been obliged to have frequent recourse to medicine, at first occasionally only; for a long time past every night. A pill at night is her regular dose. She is subject to very frequent and severe frontal headaches, and almost constant pain in left hypochondrium. Catamenia suppressed for six months.

Nux vom. 6, 2^{co} a-day.

9th.—Bowels moved every day. Headache once, last night. Cont.

25th.—Has been quite free from uneasiness since last report. Bowels regular daily. Has had no Nux vom. for several days. Catamenia appeared for two days. Omit.

9th April.—Bowels have gradually become again bound, needing aperient medicine after several days of constipation. She suffers again from severe frontal headache, accompanied by imperfect vision.

Puls. 2, night and morning.

22d.—After two days, use of the medicine, the headache ceased, and has recurred but slightly since it was finished, six days ago. Catamenia appeared on the 15th, and continued three days, and in greater quantity than ever before. Bowels have again become quite regular.

Puls. 2, 2^{co} a-day.

5th May.—Headache only once since last report. Bowels regular every day. No pain of left hypochondrium now. Appetite much improved.

Puls. 12, 2^{co} a-day.

The catamenia appeared at the regular time, and were abundant. I had repeated occasion to see her during the summer and autumn, and found that she continued well in every respect; and had gained a healthy colour, and strength.

CASE XCI.—*A Servant Girl, aged 18.*

8th April. 1844.—Of pretty full habit and florid complexion. She suffers from headache every day, more or less, chiefly during the day-time, and while working. It

usually comes on after breakfast, and continues till bedtime. It begins in the occiput, and extends to the forehead, where it is the most severe, imparting a sensation as if the head would burst. When at the worst, *muscæ* affect the vision, and the eyes feel as if protruded. Repeated attacks of heat and flushing of the face occur when the headache comes on, and during its continuance. Is very subject to palpitations of the heart, especially when the headache is very bad; and is subject to breathlessness on exertion.

Catamenia have been regular for six months past, but scanty, and only for two days. Previously they had been suppressed for eleven months.

Bowels habitually regular. Has been under the care of a physician lately, from whom she received some aperient pills, but has been no better. The headaches have affected her for eighteen months past, and have been gradually becoming more severe.

Calcarea Carb. 6, night and morning.

13th.—Catamenia appeared last night, the regular time. Attacks of headache unchanged. Bowels regular.

Lachesis 18, 2^{ce} a-day, for two days; then

Pulsatilla 2, for the same time.

17th.—Has suffered less from headache for three days past than for six months before, especially on the 15th, when the pain was slight, and only in the forenoon. Catamenia continued a day longer than before.

Pulsat. 2, 2^{ce} a-day.

23d.—Headache less frequent, and not nearly so severe. Flushing less common, and does not excite headache as formerly. Palpitations much less. Has not felt so well for many months.

Pulsat. 18, 2^{ce} a-day.

29th.—No headache on 24th and 25th, but some return daily since.

Calcarea Carb. 6, 3^{ce} a-day for two days; then

Nux vom. 12, in the same way, for two days.

4th May.—Only twice had headache, and only for two and three hours. No palpitation for a week till to-day. Considerable sense of weakness, but better in all other respects.

Silica 3, 2^{ce} a-day for four days; then

Pulsat 3.

15th.—Became unwell on the 11th, in the morning, and continued so till last night, almost four days. Had never,

since the function began, been so long ill before. Has had several headaches, but of short duration—not above half an hour of any considerable severity. None for four days till to-day, and then only slightly. Is still weak, and has palpitations occasionally on exertion.

Pulsat. 2, 2^{co} a-day.

23d, *Evening*.—No headache since the 15th till this evening, and for half an hour or so. Has had almost no palpitations. Bowels regular.

Cont. Pulsat.

4th *June*.—No ailment now but weakness, and occasional flushing, both of which she attributes to the duties of her situation, being too much for her.

Omit medicine.

May 1845.—She has remained in the same family; has had a continuance of the improved state of the catamenia; has been free from all her former ailments for a year past, and has grown robust and strong.

CASE XCII.—A Seamstress, aged 19.

25th *April* 1845.—Of pretty full habit, and ordinary complexion. For six months past she has been very subject to giddiness and sense of weight in the head, so as sometimes to be threatened with falling. She is thus affected especially when stooping over her work, and is rarely free from it altogether; yet has been occasionally, for a week at a time. The last appearance of the catamenia occurred nearly five months ago, and she had been regular only thrice previously. Since these other ailments began, she has suffered also from frequent palpitation of the heart, and breathlessness on even moderately exerting herself. She has been nearly three months under the medical treatment of a respectable physician without any change for the better.

Pulsat. 6, 2^{co} a-day.

30th.—No improvement but in the breathing.

Sepia 18, 2^{co} a-day.

8th *May*.—Less heaviness of head, and less breathlessness; but otherwise as before.

Graph. 12, 2^{co} a-day.

16th.—Breathing has continued gradually to improve, and for several days past she has not suffered from it as formerly at all. As much vertigo as ever.

Pulsat. 6, 2^{co} a-day.

26th.—No annoyance in breathing at any time ; palpitations rare and inconsiderable ; vertigo much less, and only at times. Strength improved. Cont.

2d June.—Bryonia 6, 2^{co} a-day.

12th.—Became unwell on the 4th, and continued so for five whole days ; the secretion abundant. None of her former ailments since.

CASE XCIII.—*An Unmarried Lady, aged 23.*

13th January 1845.—She is moderately robust in appearance, and has a good complexion, which she has retained during her illness. The catamenia have not appeared for three years and a half, and had been previously scanty and of short duration. The suppression followed mental distress. The molimina have long ceased. Every morning she is affected with nausea, and with rare exceptions of a day, and sometimes two, she has for two years past vomited all the food she may have taken at any time before dinner. She consequently takes very little of any thing before five in the afternoon, and when she abstains altogether feels best. Sometimes, but rarely, she vomits her dinner also. There has not been since the beginning of winter any intermission of the vomiting in the forenoon, excepting when she abstained from food. Before the attack of vomiting, she has pain in the region of the stomach, which comes on about half an hour after food has been swallowed. The mouth fills with an insipid fluid just before she vomits, and the contents of the stomach are ejected with little effort. She has been under several physicians for this disorder, and spent some time at Leamington, without considerable benefit. The application of a blister to the epigastrium has checked the vomiting, for the time that the surface continued sore and discharging.

The bowels had been habitually constipated, so as to need the use of aperients, when, in the course of last winter, she was placed under homœopathic treatment ; since which time she has relinquished the use of laxatives. The homœopathic treatment referred to had no effect in lessening the constipation ; and for nearly a year past she has commonly no evacuation for five or six days, and then looseness for a day or two.

She sleeps well ; is able to take exercise on foot. The tongue is clean and moist, and she has no complaints but those specified.

Bryonia 12, night and morning.

17th.—No change.

Ferrum 12, 2^{ce} a-day.

23d.—Sepia 30, every alternate night.

30th.—She has had two entire days of freedom from vomiting, although some food was taken at breakfast-time as usual. There has not been such an interval for three months. The pain of the stomach, however continued longer than when she vomits, and was more of a cutting character. Bowels as before.

Cont. Sepia 30.

5th.—Has vomited only twice since, though she has taken breakfast daily, and a biscuit in the middle of the day. She relishes her food better. Pain of stomach still comes on after food taken in the morning and forenoon. Cont.

8th.—No return of vomiting. Pain and state of bowels as before.

Bellad. 9, 2^{ce} a-day.

12th.—No return of vomiting. Otherwise as before.

Nux vom. 4, 2^{ce} a-day.

15th.—A little vomiting yesterday evening, preceded by pain.

Bryonia 6, in the morning.

Graph. 12, evening.

28th.—Has vomited only thrice since the 15th. Pain after food less severe and less protracted.

Pulsatilla 6, morning.

Sepia 18, evening.

7th March.—A little vomiting only once on the 5th. No pain at all on the 3d and 4th.

Pulsat. 6, 2^{ce} a-day, for four days; then Sepia 30, 2^{ce} a-day, for the same time.

13th.—No vomiting. Pain continues to decline. Cont.

21st.—Excepting on the afternoon of the 19th, and after having eaten some sweet cake, she has had no vomiting. Pain annoys her but little, and its duration is steadily decreasing. Bowels have acted for some time almost daily, and she has had no diarrhœa for a considerable time. Takes breakfast without suffering, and eats well at dinner. Cont.

31st.—No vomiting. Very little uneasiness after food. Bowels rarely above a day unmoved.

As she is about to return to the country, she got Coccus 12, and Sepia 30, in sufficient quantity for a month, to be taken 2^{ce} a-day, and each three days successively.

14th *May*.—A fortnight ago the catamenia appeared, and continued for a day. All her other ailments had previously ceased for several weeks.

Pulsat. 6, for fourteen days.

4th *June*.—Last week, after the regular interval, she became unwell again. She has had no vomiting or pain, and both looks and feels quite well.

Cont. Puls. 6.

CASE XCIV.—*A Housemaid, aged 20.*

16th *February*, 1845.—Rather spare, slender, and sallow. The catamenia have been suppressed for eight months. They did not decline gradually, but did not return, though at the last period quite natural. Strength considerably impaired. Is now, as for many months, subject to frequent frontal headaches, as if the brain were to protrude, and sometimes of a shooting kind. They occur chiefly in the afternoon, every third or fourth day, and continue severe till bed-time. For three weeks past she has had attacks of nausea, and severe pains in the pit of the stomach, as if knives were being thrust through. These come on after breakfast, continue all day, and are aggravated by every meal. Bowels regular. Has taken no medicine. Tongue clean and moist.

The periods at which the catamenia should appear are denoted by severe headache, and retching, for a day or two, in addition to the sufferings mentioned. She has had an attack of this kind since yesterday.

Pulsat. 6, every six hours.

19th.—Nausea and retching continued at times till this afternoon. No catamenia.

Sepia 18, night and morning.

28th.—Pain of epigastrium less constant, and no nausea since the last report.

Pulsat. 6, 2^{co} a-day.

5th *March*.—Little uneasiness of stomach for several days. Looks better. Cont.

15th.—No pain of stomach for five days, and no headache or nausea since the 5th.

19th.—The periodical sufferings have returned for the last three days, and amount only to nausea, without retching or headache. Cont.

26th.—No complaint. No medicine since the 21st.

Graph. 30, 2^{co} a-day.

3d May.—Has continued in all respects well, but without return of the catamenia. No headache or retching at the last period. Strength much improved.

Pulsat. 12, 2^{co} a-day.

27th.—Well, in all respects, but no appearance of the catamenia.

Sepia 30, 2^{co} a-day.

She changed her place, and I have not seen her again.

CASE XCV.—*A Married Lady, aged 26.*

28th April, 1845.—She has been in her present state of health for a year and a half. She had an infant about two years ago, and has not been quite well since, though not very poorly till about six months after.

The catamenia are scanty and irregular, less than half the natural quantity. She has habitually very copious leucorrhœa; and during all the time specified has suffered so much from bearing-down pains in the hypogastrium and region of the uterus on walking, that she has for a long time been unable to take exercise on foot. She is much affected, also, with frontal headache, and feeling of tightness, and almost at all times.

Bowels inclined to be costive, so that she takes a pill frequently. Much flatulence; attended by palpitation of the heart.

She is pale, but neither sallow nor particularly unhealthy-looking.

Nux vom. 9, 2^{co} a-day.

Sulph. 12, 2^{co} a-day, for two days—time about.

6th May.—Since the 2d has noticed the leucorrhœa greatly lessened; and for the last two days there has been none. Since the 2d she has been able to be out several hours a-day, on foot, without sense of bearing down. Much less flatulence. Headache continues. Bowels scantily moved several times. Cont.

17th.—Catamenia appeared on the 11th, after above five weeks interval, and are not yet over. The quantity is greater than for a year and a half; and the period has extended two days already. Since the 11th a very little headache on one occasion only. Otherwise extremely well.

She had Carbo veg. 12, Sulph. 12, and Pulsat. 6, subsequently, until she had been quite well for several weeks.

The report of 26th June is:—Has been very well for the last three weeks. No headaches; no palpitation.

Strength good. No bearing-down pains. Leucorrhœa inconsiderable. Bowels quite regular. Appetite excellent. Catamenia on the 23d ; continues still abundant.

CASE XCVI.—*A Female Servant, aged 21.*

9th July 1845.—Pale now, but naturally ruddy.

The catamenia have been totally suppressed for above six months. The suppression succeeded a gradual decrease in the quantity throughout the previous summer and autumn. She had never been unwell above three days.

She is very breathless, especially on making exertion, though there is also a considerable feeling of breathlessness when sitting still. She has been obliged, in consequence, to leave her situation. Occasional palpitations. No murmur, &c., in the region of the heart or neck. Appetite poor. Much thirst. She drinks very largely of water, and passes a corresponding quantity. Bowels regular. Tongue clean and moist. Subject to headache, with sense of heat and shooting in the forehead. Frequently recurring nausea. Swelling of the feet occasionally.

Pulsat. 6, 2^{ce} a day.

21st.—Catamenia appeared on the 17th, and continued for a whole day. All her ailments are greatly abated—breathing much easier ; thirst decreased, &c. No headache. Cont.

CASE XCVII.—*An Unmarried Lady, aged 39.*

27th January 1844.—Dark complexion with rather coarse skin. For many years has suffered habitually from leucorrhœal discharge ; so readily increased by exertion, that she has been prevented from taking exercise on foot, excepting of the most limited kind, for a very long time. Several years ago, the discharge was lessened a good deal by astringent injections, and her general health became much improved. The relief was, however, only temporary, and she has been constantly affected with the disorder since, and has been in a very delicate state of health. Her other sufferings consist of headaches, constipation, gastrodynia, too frequent and profuse catamenia, coldness of the lower extremities, and general feebleness. The headaches are very frequent, often accompanied with blindness, and continue usually for days at a time. For the constipation she has required the frequent use of artificial means of re-

lief,—aperient medicines sometimes, and sometimes enemata. She has frequently endeavoured to become independent of these, by dietetic regulations, but has never succeeded. Owing to the liability to gastrodynia and headache from certain articles of diet, she has been for years scrupulously attentive to regimen, and avoids every thing but the plainest food. For twelve years the catamenia have never been away above a fortnight, and, very often, the interval has not exceeded a week. The secretion continues for seven or eight days. Tongue usually a little loaded.

All this winter she has been much troubled with rheumatic attacks in various parts of the body; and at present she is suffering from a renewal of these in the neck, with stiffness, and in the form of pains in the limbs, chiefly the arms, since the 19th.

Merc. 6, four times a-day.

23d.—Awoke this morning free from pain of neck. It returned in the course of the day. Ordered Bellad. 6, and, on the 24th, Bryonia 6, three times a-day.

25th, *Evening*.—Has been quite free from pain all day. Continued free from rheumatism on the 28th, and was ordered on the 29th, Sulph. 6, 2^o a-day.

2d *February*.—No return of rheumatism. Leucorrhœa almost gone. No return of the catamenia at the customary period; the interval has extended to three days beyond the month, a circumstance she does not think ever happened to her before. No headaches. Looks and feels well.

2d *March*.—Since last report she has had successively Bryonia, Sulph., and Nux. vom. Notwithstanding, the bowels continue obstinate, needing the use of enemata constantly before being moved. Still she feels much better; there has been no return of leucorrhœa. Omit med.

12th.—Having felt quite well, was induced to go twice to church yesterday, which she has rarely done, and felt exhausted and ill in the evening. Found leucorrhœa returned this morning, and also some rheumatic pains. Bryonia, 6, every eight hours, and to-morrow Tinct. Sulph. one drop every eight hours.

15th.—Leucorrhœa much better. Had been suffering all day from very severe headache; and continued to do so without mitigation in the evening, when a dose of Lachesis 18 was given. In a quarter of an hour she began to experience relief, and, in little more than twenty minutes, the headache was gone. The relief she expressed as “im-

mense," and "could be compared to nothing less than that from cold water applied to a burn." She never had a headache that disappeared so speedily before, or was succeeded by so agreeable a sense of coolness and comfort about the head.

Cont. Tinct. Sulph. 2^{ce} a-day.

17th.—Not a trace of leucorrhœa remaining. Feels extremely well, though bowels do not act without enema every third day. Cont.

28th.—Continues quite free from leucorrhœa.

2d April.—No leucorrhœa. Catamenia have become as formerly,—every fortnight or so. Bowels confined as before.

Ferrum 6, 2^{ce} a-day.

30th.—Ever since the last medicine was commenced, the bowels have acted regularly every day, and well. Cont.

4th May.—Bowels regular. No leucorrhœa. Feels very well. Cont.

29th July.—Has been quite well for last three months. Bowels regular; leucorrhœa gone; and catamenia every month as when in her best health. Rarely any headache.

March 1845.—Several times the leucorrhœa has returned, but has been stopped after a few doses of Sulphur or of Pulsatilla; and has, with the exception of the few days during which each of the attacks lasted, been quite free from that formerly habitual complaint.

CASE XCVIII.—A *Young Lady, aged 20.*

15th June 1844.—Pale and delicate-looking. For seven months past has been suffering much from frequent attacks of pain in the left hypochondrium, and parts of abdomen immediately below. She has also been weakened much, during the same time, by too frequent recurrence of catamenia; and for the last four months there has been an almost constant discharge of coloured fluid.

The left side of abdomen, below the hypochondrium, is very tender on pressure; and pressure on the spines of the lower dorsal, and upper lumbar vertebræ, increases the sufferings also. Bowels regulated by occasional aperients. Has become twice unwell within the last month; the last period of the secretion has recently ceased.

Pulsat. 2, every four hours.

On the 16th the pain had subsided much, and

Nux vom. 6.

Pulsat. 3,

were ordered every six hours, alternately.

16th July.—Nux vom. was omitted on the 2d; and, after a few doses of Lachesis, given for a return of a paroxysm of pain, which was less severe than her former attacks, she has had Puls. 3, four times a-day. There has been no return of the catamenia for above a month. She feels much stronger, and has been able to be in the open air several times of late, though not formerly since the middle of May. Bowels rather slow.

She became unwell a few days after, and was able, early in August, to travel a considerable distance into the country. I saw her in the end of October, and again in February last. She had continued quite regular, as when in good health previously; had had no return of paroxysms of pain; and felt well, though fatigued by no great amount of exertion.

CASE XCIX.—*An Unmarried Lady, aged 31.*

29th July 1844.—Of a full habit, and somewhat bloated aspect of the countenance. Has been for many years in bad health, suffering chiefly from headaches; constipation, alternated at long intervals with diarrhœa; and at one time was subject to frequent faintness.

For several months past she has suffered almost constantly from headache, and of greater severity than formerly. It occupies chiefly the occiput, whence it often extends to the front, and is usually accompanied by an appearance of motes before the eyes, and partial blindness when severe. She flushes much after meals. Appetite good, and no uneasiness during digestion. Tongue peculiar looking—furred—many of the papillæ swollen. She lives fully, taking a glass of wine at mid-day, and another after dinner. She takes, almost every night, an aperient pill, otherwise she becomes much constipated; and suffers habitually from hæmorrhoids. Catamenia copious, and too long continued; seldom above eight or ten days quite well; and thus she has been for several years.

Wine to be omitted. Tea to be taken weak. Diet otherwise as usual.

Up to the 23d of August she took alternate courses, of a few days each, of Tinct. Sulph., Nux vom. 4, Ferrum metal. 6, and Puls. 3. On the 3d of August it was reported that the bowels had acted repeatedly, but scantily. On the

15th, that they were much easier; evacuation every day, but not abundant; that there was less suffering from hæmorrhoids, and considerable intervals of freedom from headache.

Between the 23d of August and 13th of September she had Lach. 6, for four days, and afterwards Nux vom. 4, with an occasional dose of Veratrum 6.

13th September.—No headache now for several weeks, but once, on the 8th, after much fatigue. No faintness. Bowels continue to act better. Some sense of confusion in the head at times. Pain and weakness of the loins.

Bellad. 6, 2^{ce} a-day.

19th.—Bowels acting well. No headache. Does not suffer from fatigue as formerly. Catamenia no longer premature; has lately become unwell, after the full natural interval, and is now so. Sense of confusion in the head still at times.

Soon after the above report, she was exposed to cold; and the catamenia were prematurely and somewhat suddenly checked. She suffered in consequence a good deal from headache, and other uncomfortable feelings. Between the 24th September and 4th October she had Puls., Bell., China, and Nux vom.

4th October.—Has been much better since the 29th, though still some remains of her cold.

China 2, morning.

Nux vom. 6, evening.

22d October.—Has continued the medicines till now. Bowels easy; hæmorrhoids gone; and catamenia regular. Feels weak, and has still the sense of confusion in the head at times, with an uneasy feeling in the occiput, not amounting to pain as formerly. Her bulk, which had become much more considerable than had been usual to her before I saw her, is very sensibly reduced, and the coarse, bloated appearance of the face is gone.

Sepia 30.

29th.—Bowels act most comfortably, and she feels less of the confusion. Is still weak.

Petrol. 9, two doses.

9th November.—Catamenia present after proper interval. Headaches have not recurred, and the feeling in the occiput is gone. Bowels easy.

Omit med.

CASE C.—*A Married Woman, aged 24.*

2d May, 1844.—Complexion dark: of moderately robust figure.

States that, up to two years ago, she enjoyed good health. She then got married, and dates her complaints from that occurrence. The catamenia, ever since, have been quite regular, in point of time, but have been attended by great pain in the loins and lower part of the abdomen, so excruciating as to compel her to writhe about on the bed or floor. The discharge is very small in quantity, and continues for one day only; it is of darker colour than formerly, but has never contained flakes or membranous substance. Bowels often deranged, and appetite frequently poor: and she has fallen off considerably in flesh. She underwent, since her illness began, a course of Steel, and other treatment, without benefit.

She expects a return of the catamenial period on the 8th or 9th. It is preceded, for a day or so, by a sense of weight in the loins and hypogastrium. The last period was as painful as any previous one.

Pulsat. 6, in the morning.

Nux vom. 6, at night.

8th.—The catamenia appeared this morning, and she has had no uneasy sensations of any kind; the sense of weight which occurred yesterday, as usual, had ceased. Bowels regular. Cont.

13th.—The discharge continued till yesterday, including four entire days, and has been unattended, throughout, by the slightest uneasiness. It has been abundant in quantity, and not of the dark colour it previously presented.

Omit med.

1st June.—Health has continued good since last report. She expects a return of the catamenia on the 5th.

Resume Pulsat. and Nux vom.

10th.—She became unwell on the 4th, and continued so till the evening of the 8th, altogether above four days. The discharge was as copious as last time, and was not accompanied by the smallest pain.

I have learnt nothing of her since.

CASE CI.—*A Married Woman, aged about 30.*

15th October, 1844.—Naturally had a good complexion, and was robust. Is now very pale and unhealthy-looking.

During the last two or three months she has fallen off in flesh, and has latterly become very weak. About six weeks ago she began to feel very poorly. The bowels became subject to alternate looseness and constipation. She was affected with frequent, and often ineffectual calls to stool; and the abdomen became tumid, and liable to pains in various parts. She continues subject to frequent desire to evacuate the bowels—every alternate day usually, while she is pretty well on the intermediate days.

For several months the catamenia have appeared earlier by a week than usual; and on the two last occasions were attended by much pain of abdomen and loins. The quantity, also, was excessive; and the discharge lasted eight or nine days. She has still tumefaction of abdomen, and pains of the bowels. She is very weak and spare, and says she is daily becoming more so.

Nux vom. 12, at night.

7th November.—Medicine finished a week ago. She feels “not half so badly,” with desire to evacuate bowels; and the evacuations are more regular and satisfactory. Says she felt quite well by the time the medicine was nearly done, but has relapsed somewhat since; and has been prevented by the weather from returning sooner. The catamenia appeared within the last week, and the accompanying pains were very considerable in the back and abdomen. The period, however, had the natural interval of four weeks from commencement of the last, and the quantity was much less, and for a shorter time—only four days, which is about her ordinary time.

Nux vom. 6, in the evening.

Calcar. carb. 6, in the morning.

21st.—Within two or three days of last report was free from pain, and other disorder of bowels, and has continued so since, until within these three days, when she has had some looseness, but without uneasiness and straining, as formerly. Her only complaint now is of flatulence, especially when fasting, accompanied by a sense of sinking and faintness at pit of stomach.

Carb. veg. 6, 2^{co} a-day.

28th.—Very little flatulence, and no faintness since second day after last report. Strength and appearance much improved. Bowels quite easy and regular. Feels better than she has done for a very long time. The catamenia appeared since the 21st—were altogether without pain: in short, she was as well as ever she had been.

Before applying to me she had taken a dose now and then of a mild aperient. I saw her four months after: she had continued well.

CASE CII.—*A Young Lady, aged 20, unmarried.*

28th February 1845.—She is tall, rather slender, and of ordinary complexion.

For between three and four years she has been subject to extreme suffering in the loins, and through the abdomen, at every monthly period. The pains occur at, or very soon after, the commencement of the secretion, and cease on the second or third day, but not till after the expulsion of a mass of firm clotted substance, said to resemble liver, during the passing of which the sufferings are at the worst. About a year ago she began the use of the cold hip-bath, and found, for a period or two, some relief. The catamenia are very copious, and last for eight or nine days. She became unwell last night, and has been suffering severely since.

Half-past Eleven A.M.—Pulsat. 12, every four hours.

24th.—Suffered a good deal all yesterday, but is much better to-day. A smaller clot than usual came away.

She states that the return of the catamenia has been for years very irregular—sometimes two months intervening, sometimes only retarded for eight or ten days. Often they appear for a day, stop, and recur in a week or so; but whether the appearance is short or long, it is always attended with severe suffering.

Pulsat. 6, 2^{co} a-day.

4th April.—No return of catamenia. Otherwise well. Omitted the Pulsatilla a week ago.

Sepia 30, 2^{co} a-day.

10th.—Catamenia appeared yesterday for some hours, and, for the first time for above three years, without the slightest pain.

Cont. Sepia.

19th.—On the 11th the catamenia reappeared, and without any other uneasiness than very slight aching in the lumbar region. They have lasted the usual time, and have been of the usual quantity. No clotted substance.

Omit med.

13th May.—Pulsat. 6, every night.

22d.—On the morning of the 14th the secretion occurred, and has continued since, though now declining.

She was quite free from pain till the afternoon, when, having been out thinly dressed, in a cold and wet day, she felt some pain in the back, though trifling, compared to her former sufferings. The smallest appearance of shred or clot succeeded, and all uneasiness had ceased by the following morning.

Sepia 30, 2^{ce} a-day, for six days; then

Pulsat. 6, 2^{ce} a-day, for twelve days.

28th June.—Became unwell yesterday morning, and without the slightest pain then or since. The secretion continues abundant. No clots.

9th July.—The period passed without pain or clots, and the catamenia were less profuse.

CASE CIII.—A *Lady's-maid*, aged about 25.

17th April 1845.—Has become thin and sallow since her present ailments began.

Every third week the catamenia appear for a few hours. For a day or two previously she suffers from headache, retching and nausea, and is obliged to go to bed; and when the catamenia are about to appear, severe pains in the loins and abdomen occur, and continue for two days. In the intervals, she suffers from headaches almost constantly, rarely a day of intermission. Bowels regular. Tongue clean.

Pulsat. 6, for two days; then

Graph. 18, 2^{ce} a-day.

25th.—Became unwell for a few hours on the 20th, headache as before; but there was no nausea or retching;—the first time for at least twelve months.

Pulsat. 6, for twelve days.

16th May.—Catamenia yesterday for only a few hours; the interval, however, nearer the natural duration. Some headache and nausea attended. She had been much fatigued for a week before.

Sepia 30, every night.

4th June.—For nearly three weeks she has been free from her ordinary headaches, and is improved in health and appearance.

Puls. 6.

I heard no more of her.

CASE CIV.—*A Boy, aged 14.*

21st November 1844.—His appearance is moderately robust, though not so healthy as formerly.

For fourteen months he has been affected with his present disorder, without being able to trace it to any particular cause.

He has, after making water, always a feeling of uneasiness in the perinæum and glans; and besides, has one or several attacks daily of a severe kind after micturition. The latter are distinguished by extreme pain in the parts specified, as well as in the pubic region, and above the right groin. It is at night usually that these attacks are the most severe. They then continue to affect him for an hour or two, during which time he has incessant inclination to micturate, and paroxysms of pain.

The attacks are frequently of such severity that he screams with agony for hours together. It is during these that he voids, by the urethra, shreds like false membrane rolled into pellets, to which small coagula of blood are usually attached. For a long time after his complaint began, these membranous discharges happened only once a week or so; but for five months past every third or fourth day. Repeated paroxysms of suffering, of great severity, occur on the days on which the membranous matter is voided, and the latter come away several times in the course of that day.

Much exercise on foot seems to make the attacks more severe; but confinement and complete repose do not prevent their occurrence. About a year ago, he was twice sounded by Mr. Syme, under the apprehension that he might have stone; but none could be detected. He was at that time, by Mr. Syme's direction, cupped on the loins and blistered, on the supposition that the disease was situated in the kidneys. During the week that he remained in bed after, the attacks were a little less severe. He was kept from school all the following winter, and had various anodyne and other medicines without benefit.

He attends school now, and is permitted to continue doing so. No alteration of diet. The last severe attack with the membranous discharge occurred on the 17th.

Mercurius 6, 2^o a-day.

9th December.—No shreds were passed till the 7th, an interval of nineteen days; the longest he has had since they

first appeared. Repeated attacks of the less severe paroxysms. Cont.

17th.—No shreds. The ordinary paroxysms have been much less severe. Cont.

20th.—Last night a small shred was voided, with much less pain than formerly, and only once. Has had no pain for nearly a week of the severer kind. Cont.

Between this time and the 13th of February, 1845, he passed shreds only twice, on both occasions in smaller quantity than formerly, and after attacks of pain much less severe. During this period he walked and ran about a great deal more than formerly, in consequence of the decrease of his sufferings. His appetite greatly improved, and he became much more robust. All the sufferings during micturition had grown comparatively trifling. A small shred, passed on the 13th February, was ascribed to his having sat in school with wet feet. He passed a very small pellet on the 5th of April, and the last report is to the following effect:—

16th July.—No shreds for above three months; occasional uneasiness on micturition, very slight and rare. The Mercurius was omitted for a month, and he took Puls 6. for a time.

CASE CV.—*An unmarried Lady, aged 45.*

9th December 1844.—Spare and delicate-looking. About five years ago she had the right mamma removed, on account of a tumour which existed in it. Her health had been poor before, and has not been much better since.

Her chief ailments at present are from extreme irritability of the bladder, and excessive discharge of urine. Both these affections have existed for above two years but have been particularly distressing for the last twelve months, and without intermission. She requires to get up at night ten or twelve times; and in the forenoon needs to micturate every half hour, or oftener. The common utensil is nearly filled during the night. Sp. gr. of the urine, 1013; not affected by heat; soon becomes fetid.

Bowels habitually constipated, yet she takes no medicine. Catamenia profuse, and suffers much pain at the period. Some organic disease is suspected in connection with the uterus, but an examination will not be permitted.

Nux vom. 12, 2^o a-day.

18th.—Is much less disturbed by the irritability of the

bladder. Can lie in bed at night from two to three hours without disturbance, and has less frequent calls during the day.

In this improved state she continued all winter, taking the *Nux vomica* occasionally, and afterwards *Mercurius*. No further amendment, however happened till she got, on 19th February, *Belladonna* 6, 2^{ce} a-day. Since then she continued to be disturbed, in general, only twice in the course of the night; and, though still often, not nearly so much so during the day as formerly. The quantity of urine lessened very much as the other complaint subsided.

CASE CVI.—*A Boy, aged two years and a half.*

10th May 1844.—Of a fresh colour; moderately fleshy and soft. General health good. Ever since he was at nurse has been affected with the following disease of the skin, on various parts of the body, but now, and for a considerable time, chiefly in the right popliteal space, loins, and lower half of the back. The eruption consists of irregularly shaped, dull red patches, partially covered with dry, thickish scales; the parts feeling hard to the touch. They are very itchy at night, so that his sleep is habitually disturbed by the necessity of scratching. They are itchy, also, often during the day. Has lived in a heathful part of the country.

Tinct. Sulph. four drops,—in two doses; a dose night and morning.

27th.—Was taken home a few days ago; the skin greatly improved.

Tinct. of Sulph. taken with him, to be continued.

August.—Learnt that he has been a long time perfectly free from the eruption.

July 1845.—He has never had a return of it.

CASE CVII.—*A Boy, aged 10.*

27th February 1845.—He is stout, and strong looking. For several years he has been affected with an eruption on the skin. It has never been entirely away, and has always been at its worst in the spring months.

It consists of many large, circular, partially moist patches, on the neck, trunk, and extremities. They are red, excepting where covered with small brownish scales. The redness deepens at night, and there are great irritation and

itchiness in the spots, which make him very restless. Appetite good. Bowels regular. Tongue clean.

Tinct. Sulph. one drop 3^{ce} a-day.

An ointment of Sulph. 2, to apply to the spots.

7th March.—All the spots greatly improved; flatter, paler, and less scaly. Itchiness almost gone for several nights past.

Cont. Tinct. Sulph.

18th.—No itching, or increased redness of spots at night since. They all are clean, pale, and dry. The situations they occupied being denoted almost solely by a browner colour of the cuticle.

A month after, the report was:—The spots continue in the form of mere stains, without irritation.

CASE CVIII.—*A Young Lady, aged 19.*

22d July 1844.—Moderately robust in person, but becoming thinner for some time.

For above three years has had crops of pustules on the right side of the nose, and contiguous cheek. The eruption is never away, and comes out in successive crops, every week or two, preceded usually by chilly feelings followed by feverishness, and pricking pain of the parts. The pustules are impetiginous, and form scabby encrustations.

Is seldom free from headache, and becomes usually more or less blind when it is severe. General health very indifferent; is unfit for exertion; and has a constant sense of fatigue.

Catamenia appeared when in her ninth year, and she has been perfectly regular ever since. For several years past every period has been ushered in by excessive sufferings (described as excruciating) in the loins and hypogastrium especially, and continuing usually for six or eight hours. Catamenia always very profuse, and for eight days.

Tongue pretty clean, and moist. Bowels inclined to constipation; and relieved by a pill, usually every second night. Has undergone a variety of treatment, and a short time ago went through a course of Chalybeates for several weeks without any benefit to her ailments.

Has constant pain of long standing, and often severe, in the left side below the region of the heart, frequently accompanied by palpitation. Appetite indifferent; and, after eating, whatever the nature of her food, and even after

swallowing a mouthful of water, her face flushes very much.

Bellad. 18, night and morning, for four days; then Plat. 18, for the same time. Dinner of plainly dressed animal food as usual.

5th August.—Bowels regular, once a-day since. Appetite greatly improved. No headache but on one day, and, when it was becoming severe, her time for taking the dose of Bell. arrived, and, in ten minutes or so after having swallowed it, the headache and commencing blindness rapidly disappeared, instead of continuing for many hours, and leaving her exhausted and feeble for a whole day after. Has not been so long free from headache for many months. Strength and spirits improved. Little or no pain of left side for several days. Pustules on face more numerous, and prominent; they come out the morning after the headache. Cont.

9th.—Catamenia appeared night before last, with excessive suffering as usual, though the quantity was certainly less. Bowels regular. No pain of side or palpitation has returned. No return of headache. Eruption much as before. Otherwise improved, as on 5th.

Calcarea Carb. 6.

Pulsatilla 3.

Alternate powders, of six doses each; six powders, a dose night and morning.

30th August.—A note received, saying that she continues stronger. No pain or palpitations. No improvement of face.

Sulph. 9, Pulsat. 3, in alternate doses, morning and evening, for 12 days.

2d September.—Has taken last medicine only since yesterday. The day before had much flushing of face, preceded by general chilly feelings, and coldness, especially of lower limbs, to which she is subject; and followed by a very copious eruption of large pustules on the *alæ nasi*, and left cheek. They are to-day partly filled with yellow matter, partly in crusts. Headache twice; occasional nausea at meals. Bowels regular. No pain or palpitations. Strength continues improved.

Sulph. 9, Sepia 18, alternate doses, on alternate days.

26th.—Became unwell on the 7th, but in so unusual a manner, that she had been ill some time before knowing it. Not the slightest uneasiness throughout the period; the quantity was moderate, and in all respects she felt quite

differently from what she had ever done before—so perfectly comfortable. Her whole health is so improved, that she expresses herself as being scarcely the same person ; strength, digestion, &c., quite natural and excellent. Nothing disagrees with her as before ; and exercise does not exhaust her. Bowels regular. Face less improved than the other ailments, yet also decidedly amended. No pain of side or palpitations,

Cont. med.

10th October.—Continues improved in general health, and has gained flesh. Has overpassed the catamenial period by three days—quite a new occurrence—and at the time she should have become unwell, had chilliness and nausea, succeeded by flushing, next day, and a very copious eruption of pustules on alæ nasi and both cheeks, with a few on the sides of the lower jaw and chin. Never before had so severe an eruption ; and it is quite new to the left cheek, jaw, and chin. Much smarting pain, itchiness, and diffused redness of the cheeks and nose. Bowels regular. Tongue clean. No other ailment.

Puls. 6, Bell. 6, every six hours, alternately.

14th.—Catamenia appeared on the 11th. The commencement was attended by intense suffering, greater than she had ever experienced, in the hypogastrium, left side of sacrum, loins, and left haunch, chiefly. Amount of catamenia more considerable. The face is in a very bad state ; all the parts last enumerated are covered with a more abundant eruption than ever, and the smarting pain and itching are very distressing. Here and there are the thick scabs of the older pustules, and interspersed are numerous recent pustules. Whatever is swallowed causes flushing of the face. Is sadly discouraged. No medicine since yesterday morning. Bowels regular. Continues animal food once a-day.

18th.—Glands below the chin tumid and tender. Face generally improved.

Bellad. 12, once a-day.

28th.—Face has improved considerably ; right cheek and right side of nose free from recent pustules, but still red. Those on left cheek fewer, and there is less of the diffused redness. They have also subsided on the chin, and the glands are no longer tumid. No headache. Feels pretty well, with exception of occasional attacks of nausea and faintness, an old complaint, removed by a tea-spoonful of brandy in water.

19th November.—After a few doses of *Nux vomica* 12, followed by *Cicuta* 12, she has had Creosote 12 every second day since the 11th.

Became unwell on the 11th, and was ill for several hours, she supposes, before she was aware of being so—so entirely free from uneasiness was she. For a week past the state of the face has been very sensibly improving. The pain of the face is quite gone, and there is a very healthy healing aspect of all the previously sore parts. Feels very well.

No med.

26th.—No further improvement of face, but nothing worse.

Sepia 30, one dose.

29th.—Creosote 18, once a-day.

17th December.—Since last report, has had, in consequence of the changes of the weather, various old complaints usual at this season,—colds, coughs, toothache, &c.; and, notwithstanding the employment of laudanum and brandy to the mouth, for the relief of toothache, the state of the face has proceeded in its progress of improvement, though slowly. The appearances which exist are now almost entirely of stains of the previous eruption, only two or three new pustules having appeared since the 26th ult. Catamenia appeared on the 16th without any pain.

Lach. 12, every fourth day.

28th.—Has taken four doses of Lachesis. Face very much improved. No new eruption, and stains of old pustules have disappeared from chin and nose, which look quite healthy. On the cheeks some redness still visible, but faded, and by no means remarkable. Has been suffering a good deal from toothache, and to-day has some sore-throat from cold. No flushing after food for three weeks. Feels weak, and want of appetite.

As she resided in the country, and I could not see her regularly for the treatment of her sore-throat, the course of homœopathic remedies was now omitted, and she was placed under the care of a neighbouring practitioner.

9th January.—A letter, saying she is better; face “astonishingly well.”

1st March.—The face has continued free from relapse of pustules; and nothing has been observed for the last two months but slight redness of the parts of the nose formerly subject to the eruption. She has suffered a good deal from catarrhal colds, has been under the treatment of

a neighbouring practitioner for these, and has suffered again from a return of the pains connected with the catamenia.

The homœopathic treatment has not been resumed, for the reasons specified above.

CASE CIX.—*A House Painter, aged 30.*

19th August 1844.—Rather spare. Eighteen months ago first observed a few pimples on the right side of face, in the situation of the whisker. Others soon followed, and gradually the whole space occupied by a broad whisker, and the right side of the beard, as far as the chin, became covered with pustules. Above half the right side of the face is covered with a pustular eruption, and its accompanying crusts. The surface between the crusts presents a deep red and honeycombed appearance, with many small white pustules sunk in the cutis. The parts are itchy, and yield a moist discharge. Has had various ointments and lotions, with long intervals of no treatment, and ever without improvement. Occasionally applies poultices.

Cicuta 12, 2^o a-day.

29th August.—Surface drier than before. Thickish scales which had formed have dropped off, and left a surface red, but free from pustules. No new pustules at the margins. Cont.

14th September.—The improvement since last report is very striking. The skin now presents patches free from scales and pustules. Scarcely any itchiness remains. Cont.

19th.—The improvement proceeds remarkably. The surface is mostly free from every trace of disease but redness, and that is fading. Cont.

25th.—Continues improved.

Tinct. Sulph., for five days, once a-day.

1st October.—Not a trace of pustules on the whole surface, excepting on the chin, where a small scab remains. All the rest of the parts which had been affected are merely red, paler than formerly, and without itchiness.

Cont. Sulph.

12th October.—Continues improved. No return of pustules; parts merely reddish and scurfy. Cont.

19th June, 1845.—As he did not return, I was at some pains to find him out, and at length saw him to-day. It appears that he considered himself, in October last, fit to resume his work, and accepted an engagement in a neigh-

bouring town, where he remained three months. His face continued nearly well for a considerable part of that time, but his general health having declined, and his digestive powers, especially, having become disordered, the pustules reappeared, and have never been removed since, though he has tried various physicians—having been ashamed to return to me, in consequence of his unceremonious departure last year, in disregard of my injunctions to continue steady in his attendance, until his cure was completed.

CASE CX.—*A Gentleman, aged 75.*

13th April, 1845.—He is of a hale and healthy appearance for his age.

For eight months past both of his legs, between the knees and ankles, have been affected with their present disease, and in nearly its present state for between four and five months. Fifteen years ago, the legs were affected in the same way, and continued in a very bad state for years, in spite of every treatment. They had been considerably better for a short time last summer.

The parts affected are covered with coarse light-brown scales, which are easily detached in large quantities by friction. The skin below is of a deep, dusky red. There is a good deal of itching and irritation in them at times; but his principal annoyance is from uneasiness in walking, so that he has been prevented from taking his usual exercise for a month and more. General health good.

Sepia 30, 2^{co} a-day.

In about a week after, a sensible amendment had occurred, and by the time a month had elapsed, the legs had lost their redness, and the large brown scales had become supplanted by a delicate, white, furfuraceous desquamation of the cuticle. He had resumed his former active habits, and was so satisfied with his improved state, that he would not continue to take the medicine.

CASE CXI.—*An Unmarried Lady, between 30 and 40.*

20th March, 1844.—She has had for six years a large patch of psoriasis on the left cheek. A number of the ordinary remedies have been used without effect, and for a long time. Health otherwise good.

She took Graph. 3, Arsen. 3, Calc. Carb. 6, Sepia 12, successively, during the following summer and winter.

On the 11th April it is reported,—The eruption on the face is decidedly less remarkable, paler, and cleaner.

15th Oct.—Face remarkably improved. The affected surface is much more limited, smoother, and only partially covered with a few thin pellicles of cuticle, instead of thick dry crusts as formerly.

No further improvement occurred; but when I last saw her, in the beginning of this summer, a decided improvement had continued. She had been exposed to much anxiety and distress during the winter.

CASE CXII.—*A Female Cook, aged 50.*

10th June 1844.—A stout and strong woman. She was ill all last winter and Spring with chronic eczema on various parts of the body, limbs, and scalp. She was treated by purgatives, low diet, sarsaparilla, hydriodate of potassa, and warm baths, with little or no apparent benefit, for four or five months. The eruption subsided towards the end of spring, but did not disappear, and for a month past has spread actively again. The discharge is great; the surface of the neck, sides of head, brow, and breast, intensely red.

She had *Ledum* 3, *Dulcamara* 24 and 6, *Rhus* 12, *Graphite* 3, &c., during the two following months, and occasionally the eruption almost entirely disappeared, though not permanently. In August she passed to the care of an ordinary practitioner, was bled, freely purged, and had warm baths, for about six weeks, without benefit. On the 29th Oct. she came under my charge again, the skin in a very bad state. She had now an attack of dysentery, as recorded in a former part of this work. The skin seemed improved after the attack was over, and *Mercurius* 6 was resumed, given 3^{co} a-day for several weeks; and, by the end of November, the eczema was quite gone, and continued away till a few weeks ago (now 29th July,) when a little of it appeared again.

CASE CXIII.—*An Unmarried Lady, aged 25.*

24th April, 1845.—For six months past has been affected with an eruption on the nose, and contiguous parts of the cheeks. The whole nose is very red, and spotted here and there with pustules of small size. The cheeks are in nearly the same state, but the pustules are fewer. This state

of the face has varied little during the last six months. Has been, for about the same time, subject to uneasiness of epigastrium, and flatulence. Bowels habitually confined, so that she takes some aperient pretty often.

Nux vom. 9.

Sulph. 12, two days.

time about ; a dose night and morning.

3d May.—All the ailments have gradually improved, the state of the face in particular, which is quite free from pustules, and the redness is much less remarkable. Bowels act every second day.

The same medicines were continued, with Carbo veg. 12, till the end of May. She had no return of the eruption ; and her only complaints were, during the whole time, flatulence at times, a rather slow state of the bowels, and a liability to heat and flushing about the head.

31st May.—Bowels regular of late,—every day. The catamenia, for about seven months past, scantier than formerly, and for only two days, instead of above three.

Pulsat. 6, 2^{co} a-day.

17th June.—Face well. Bowels regular in general. Catamenia lately present for three days. Flushing less.

Pulsat. 6.

Sulph. 12, two days,

time about ; a dose 2^{co} a-day.

16th July.—Catamenia present lately for nearly four days, and nearly twice as copious as at any time during the last six or seven months. Bowels quite regular.

CASE CXIV.—*A Gentleman between 30 and 40.*

25th March, 1844.—For a long time past in very bad health, with chest complaints, and disease of one tarsus. Has had acne rosacea in a very severe form for a long time.

He took Rhus, Cicuta, and Ruta, at intervals, for two or three months, without effect on the face. It is fair to add, however, that he was all the time exposed, almost daily, to irritating fumes and vapours in a close apartment.

CASE CXV.—*A Girl, aged 4.*

26th March, 1844.—For above a year past she has had, above the left eyebrow, a small red prominence, like a

nævus, throwing off a thick scale of cuticle from time to time. It is supposed to have succeeded a blow.

She got Graphite 18 and 3, Calcareo carb. 6, for about three months, without decided improvement.

July, 1845.—Ordinary applications have been tried for a long time lately, and the swelling is rather increased.

CASE CXVI.—*A Married Lady, between 40 and 50.*

20th February, 1845.—For fifteen years she has been subject to rheumatism, and for the last four has never been free from it. She is very lame in all her limbs. The knees, wrists, and ankles, are very considerably swelled; the ligaments apparently much thickened, and the amount of motion very limited. The body is a good deal bent, and so is the right leg. The joints are still the seats of pain, especially at night. She is tormented also with a burning pain of the feet at night, which disturbs her sleep very much.

She took Pulsatilla 12 and 18, Sulphur 30, Bryonia, 6, Lachesis, and Lycopodium, for three months. The pains varied much in severity, apparently in dependence on the weather. The only decided change that occurred was relief to the burning sensation in the feet. This occurred within a few days after the treatment was begun, and was permanent.

CASE CXVII.—*A Married Woman, aged about 46.*

1st April 1845.—For nearly four months she has suffered from a painful affection of the right shoulder-joint, which has been increasing till now.

She has not been able to work without pain occurring in the joint, and latterly to so severe a degree, that she cannot follow her ordinary household occupations. On a sudden motion of the arm, as in flinging something from the hand, or quickly slamming a door, so intense a pain affects the joint as almost to make her faint. The pain is also particularly severe when she attempts to raise the hand to the head, or to draw the arm backwards. The elbow cannot be raised to the level of the shoulder without much pain. Her sleep is disturbed by the limb getting into uneasy positions. Pressure on the head of the humerus is painful. She suffers habitually from headaches; but, in other respects, her health is good.

Pulsat. 3, 2^{co} a-day.

14th.—Pain of the shoulder a good deal better. She can now move the arm with much more freedom, and with little uneasiness in every direction but backwards, and towards the head. She can jerk the hand quickly, too, without pain. No headache for a good many days. Cont.

24th.—Can raise the elbow above the level of the shoulder now without pain, and the arm can be carried backwards farther without uneasiness. No uneasiness, except on raising the arm high, or moving it much backwards. Has resumed her usual work.

I did not see her again.

CASE CXVIII.—*An Unmarried Lady, about 36 years old.*

6th June 1845.—Since January last she has been suffering from pain, swelling, and stiffness of the right wrist and two of the fingers of the right hand. She has had the wrist repeatedly blistered, and has taken Colchicum and Iodine, without other change than removal of a burning sensation in the part, and a sense of weight. The wrist is very painful on motion, and at night.

Lachesis 6, 2^{co} a-day.

Lycopod. 30, once in ten days.

26th.—No decided change.

Pulsat. 6, 2^{co} a-day.

8th July.—For the last seven or eight days, though the weather has been moist and changeable, she has experienced much less pain than formerly, and the swelling of the wrist is very much abated.

Cont. Pulsat.

CASE CXIX.—*A Widow Lady, between 40 and 50.*

11th June 1845.—Habitually active, and engaged in teaching music, &c. For seven or eight months she has suffered from rheumatism in several joints. The knees and left hand have been particularly affected. For several weeks past the right knee has been much swelled, and very painful; so that she has been quite lame since. The swelling is evidently due to fluid in the joint. She applied a mustard-poultice to it yesterday, which did not redden the skin and gave no relief. The metacarpal joint of the fore-finger is swelled and tender, and has been so for about eight months. The finger is also pained throughout, and stiffly curved. The

rest of the hand and the wrist are tender and painful on motion.

At night the affected joints are very painful. Bowels regular. Tongue clean. No fever. Has been under ordinary treatment all winter, without benefit.

Sulph. 30, a dose night and morning; then intermit for three days.

13th.—No pain last night in the knee or hand. Swelling of the former decidedly less. She walks with much less lameness. She removes a few miles into the country.

23d.—A letter, dated 21st, states that the swelling of the knee was quite gone by the 15th; that she had continued free from pain; and was able to walk several miles. Had taken no more of the sulphur.

30th.—No return of pain. Knee has continued perfectly well. Finger and wrist still stiff.

Pulsat. 6, 2^{co} a-day.

19th July.—No pain or stiffness of wrist; finger can be moved much more freely, and she employs it now in playing the piano. Otherwise well.

CASE CXX.—*A Married Lady, aged 42, the mother of a large family.*

7th June 1844.—Of a full and flabby habit of body at present, and for two years past, but not previously. Thirteen years ago had a difficult labour, and has not been quite strong since. Present illness began two years ago, following the sudden suppression of the lochia, three days after her last confinement. No appearance of catamenia since. Muscular power very feeble, so that she can walk but a short distance without fatigue; and has been incapable, since the period referred to, of looking after house affairs. Very little appetite. Bowels moved almost ever since her last confinement, three or four times a-day; and for the same time, she has been subject to frequent attacks of violent retching, and vomiting of all ingesta, lasting for several days. Has taken no medicine for a long time. For the last three days has been suffering from an attack of vomiting, especially severe last night, and up to the present hour (10 A.M.) with oppressive nausea. Tongue rather foul. No pain or tenderness of epigastrium.

Pulsat. 2 every hour, if nausea, &c., continue.

7 P.M.—Has vomited only once since first dose, and has taken three. Cont.

8th.—Continues free from nausea and vomiting, but is still confined to bed, and has taken no food.

Nux vom. 3, Puls, 2, alternately, every six hours.

10th.—Has been up, and feeling pretty well since 8th. Only one stool daily for last two days. Tongue foul. Some heat of epigastrium, and thirst. Vomited tea this morning.

Arsen. 3, four doses, one night and morning; afterwards Puls. 6, for the same time.

1st July.—For the last fortnight has been taking Ipec. 3, and Puls. 6, alternately, night and morning. Has ordered these, on account of another attack of vomiting, which was speedily checked after first dose of Ipec. No recurrences since. Appetite improved. Bowels easy and natural. Cont.

6th.—No return of nausea or vomiting. Feels stronger and appetite still improving. Bowels natural.

23d.—Has kept free from nausea or vomiting. Is able to walk a considerable distance without fatigue. Bowels regular; no return of looseness.

Nux 6, Sepia 18, in alternate doses, night and morning.

31st August.—Continued the medicines for a week, and felt so well, that she was able to remove some distance to the country, where she had been last summer and autumn without benefit to her complaints. No return of nausea, vomiting, or looseness, for two months. She has been able to take a good deal of exercise without fatigue; is reduced considerably in bulk, and has acquired a healthy and active appearance.

6th February.—Ever since last report has been perfectly well. Takes more exercise, both within doors and without, than most people in her station.

CASE CXXI.—A Lady, aged 38.

13th November 1844.—Sallow and spare. For above ten years has been subject to her present ailments, and has never experienced any benefit from treatment, or from residence in the country, whither she resorts every summer for several months.

She is affected with uneasiness, amounting often to pain, in left side of epigastrium, which is frequently attended by palpitation of the heart, especially when in bed at night. For the last two months she has never been free from this uneasiness.

She has also pains in the loins and lower limbs, which

are rarely absent, and combine, with her other sufferings, to disturb her rest very much, as they are the most troublesome at night. The pains of the limbs affect the outer aspect of the legs chiefly, and are of an uneasy, aching, and sometimes sharp character. They are increased after exercise on foot; so that, after having been out walking, she is obliged to lie down for several hours, from the uneasiness and sense of exhaustion they occasion. Appetite and digestion good; considerable liability to flatulence; catamenia and bowels regular. Is not in the habit of taking medicine. She is rarely free from the pains in her limbs above two or three days, and they are not influenced by the weather.

To take her tea weak; no other change in diet.

Carbo veg. 6, at night.

Bellad. 6, in the morning.

4th December.—Since the 17th November, has had pains in the limbs only on two days, of short continuance. They came on after unusual exercise and fatigue on foot. During the same period, she has had very little trouble from palpitations, and her sleep has been undisturbed. Still considerable flatulence.

Nux vom. 12, 2^{cc} a-day.

16th.—No return of pain of limbs, and no pain of epigastrium. Flatulence much less. Does not need to lie down in afternoons after walking, although she is out a good deal, and with little regard to weather. Sleeps well, and is free from palpitation.

March 1845.—She continued the Nux vomica for some time longer, and had then, for a fortnight, Lycopodium 30. Once or twice, a short and inconsiderable return of the pains in the limbs occurred, and a little palpitation, but so slight as scarcely to interrupt a more comfortable state of health than she has enjoyed for many years. She feels strong and well.

CASE CXXII.—A Gentleman, aged 25.

2d July 1844.—Since November last he has been affected with a discharge from the nostrils, especially the left. It was at first thin and watery, but for several months purulent-like matter, though without unpleasant odour. Had syphilis three years ago, and was salivated with mercury about three months ago, without benefit to the nostrils.

He got Pulsatilla 3, Aurum 3, and Alumina 6, successively, and was under treatment about four months. The

discharge lessened much in the course of the first six weeks. He was afterwards obliged to travel much about, often exposed to cold on the outside of coaches. The complaint fluctuated with the circumstances in which he was placed, and had not ceased when I last heard of him.

SECOND CLASS.

I. A married lady, long subject to catarrh and asthma, took Arsen. 6, and Ipec. 6, for three or four weeks; and, as I was informed by her husband, an ordinary practitioner, without benefit. I did not learn particulars.

II. An old woman, with chronic rheumatism of two years' duration, tried some medicine for a week without benefit.

III. A girl of 19, very much constipated for several years, tried several medicines for a month without decided change.

IV. A married lady, affected with a great many ailments, and residing at a distance in the country, applied for advice at intervals of several months. She had pyrosis, want of sleep, and appetite, and constipation among her ailments; and these had ceased in about a month.

V. A lad, affected extensively with a scaly eruption of four months' duration, got Ledum 6, and Bryonia 6, for a fortnight. A very troublesome itching had ceased by that time, and the spots had become paler.

VI. An elderly lady, affected with gastralgia for the greater part of her life, took Bryonia, Sulphur, and Nux vomica, for a month, and had had very little uneasiness for five days when last heard of.

VII. A middle-aged lady, with a number of disorders for many years, was under treatment for a month; took Nux vom. 6, Carb. veg. 6, and got relieved of flatulence and gnawing at stomach.

VIII. A young woman, affected with pain of left side and constipation for twelve months, was under treatment for ten days without change.

IX. A lady, of 45, for three years subject to twitchings of the face, for which she had been treated for several months by Professor Miller, without benefit, took homœopathic medicines for a week without change.

X. A married lady, affected for two days with acute tonsillitis, took Belladonna 6, and Mercurius 6, for a few hours; got alarmed, and, in my absence, called in an ordinary practitioner; was copiously bled with leeches, blistered on the neck, purged, nauseated, and had her head shaved; and was able to be out of bed, though still pained on swallowing, on the 9th day of her illness, in a very feeble state.

XI. A medical practitioner, affected with an eruption in the situation of the right whisker of three months' standing, took Graphite 6, for three weeks. The thick crusts remained apparently without inclination to separate. He thought Homœopathy had now a full and fair trial, and resorted to his own more energetic appliances. Six months after I observed the affection to be *in statu quo*.

XII. A girl, affected with many ailments for twelve months, was under treatment for ten days, and had less headache and vertigo than before for some time.

Of five cases which were recorded I heard nothing afterwards.

I have but a very few observations to make on the detail of cases contained in the foregoing pages.

In anticipation of the remark, that some of the successful cases narrated among the first class afford no important evidence in favour of the treatment, I observe, *first*, that, had the results been unfavourable, they would not be deemed insignificant; and, *second*, that what they want, individually, in importance, they must be allowed to possess, in some degree, collectively, considering that they are not *selections* from among the best examples of the effects of homœopathic practice. The whole narrative of cases, let it be remembered, is but the transcript of notes of general practice, and such value as can attach to observations collected as these have been, is to be determined by the average results, and not by the particulars of each case considered singly.

Excluding cases 36, 37, 38, and 49, for reasons already mentioned, 118 cases remain to furnish an estimate of the average effects of homœopathic treatment in general practice. In 90 per cent. at least of these cases, such changes occurred after the employment of the remedies, and within such a time from their first administration, as to suggest the inference, that they were due to the remedies employed. In judging of the reasonableness of this conclusion in re-

gard to many of the chronic cases, the previous history and duration of them should be considered. If, down to a particular date, they have, for months, or years, continued unmitigated, and have had a certain character, I do not see how it can be justly maintained, that the favourable changes witnessed in a few days, or a few weeks, after that date, and the commencement of homœopathic treatment, can be considered accidental in so large a proportion of cases. If it were possible that such an average could be fortuitous, there would be an end, in my opinion, to everything like probability—not to mention certainty—in the practice of medicine.

Doubtless, some of the cases may have improved independently of the means employed; but, for the reasons given, these cannot be supposed to form a very considerable proportion of the whole; or, at least, so large a proportion as not to leave many in which the effects may be fairly claimed by the remedies which were used. Among the unsuccessful cases, seven were treated in the common way, either before or after the homœopathic method was tried, yet without advantage. The failure, therefore, belongs equally to both modes of treatment. In four, at least, of the rest, the common practice would, I doubt not, have been equally foiled.

It may be worthy of consideration, that a very considerable number of the successful cases had been treated in the ordinary way, by respectable and intelligent practitioners for the most part, without having experienced relief. It is often said, that the benefits of Homœopathy flow mainly from the omission of medicine altogether, of which the system is supposed by its opponents in reality to consist. This opinion had better be reconsidered, if it lead to the practical inference, as I think it does, that some 80 or 90 per cent. of the patients who employ medical practitioners, would be better off without them.

Lastly, I would observe, that a very considerable number of the successful cases were of a kind which the experienced practitioner knows well to yield, when they do so at all, with difficulty, and only after a very long period of treatment, to the ordinary means; and that some of them, though not of a fatal tendency, are rarely curable by the latter.

AUGUST, 1845.

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE STATISTICS OF CERTAIN ACUTE DISEASES TREATED HOMŒOPATHICALLY AND OTHERWISE.

FROM "AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY
OF HOMŒOPATHY."

Mortality in Cases of Pneumonia treated Allopathically.

Authorities.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.
* Grisolle, - -	304	43
† Briquet, - -	364	85
‡ Edinburgh Infirmary, 222		80
§ Skoda, - -	19	4

Total, - 909 212

Mortality, 23·32 per cent., or nearly one out of every four.

Mortality in cases of Pleuritis treated Allopathically. ||

Authority.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.
Edinburgh Infirmary, 111		14

Mortality, 12·61 per cent., or about one in every eight cases.

Mortality in Cases of Peritonitis treated Allopathically.

Authority.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.
Edinburgh Infirmary, 21		6

27·61 per cent., or more than one out of every four.

* Sur la Pneumonie. † Arch. Gen.
‡ Report of the Edinburgh Infirmary, from July 1839, to October 1841.
§ Œsterreichische Med. Jahrbücher for 1843.
|| Report of Edinburgh Infirmary, *ut supra*.
¶ Report of Edinburgh Infirmary, *ut supra*.

Mortality in Cases of Pneumonia treated Homœopathically.

Authority.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.
Fleischmann,* -	299	19

6·70 per cent., or about one death out of fifteen cases.

Mortality in Cases of Pleuritis treated Homœopathically.

Authority.	No. of Cases.	Deaths.
Fleischmann, -	224	3

1·24 per cent., a little more than one in a hundred.

Mortality in Cases of Peritonitis treated Homœopathically.

Authority	No. of Cases.	Deaths.
Fleischmann, -	105	5

4·76 per cent., or rather less than one out of every twenty-five cases.

* Œsterreichische Zeitschrift für Homœopathie.—Erster Band.

